

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • OCTOBER 1964

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE GREAT NATIONAL COIN SHORTAGE

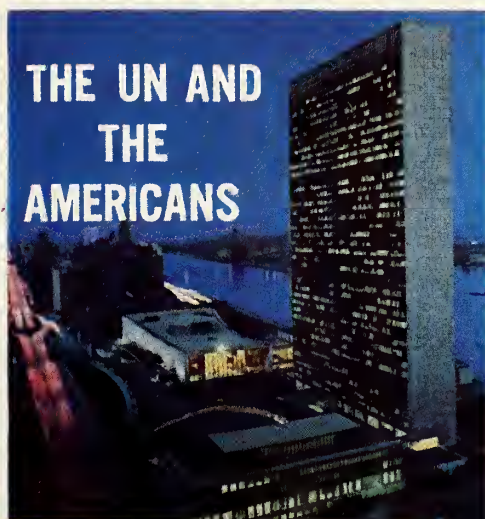
AN INTERVIEW WITH
RICHARD PRATT,
AMERICAN BANKERS
ASSOCIATION; AND
THOMAS O. WAAGE,
FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK OF NEW YORK



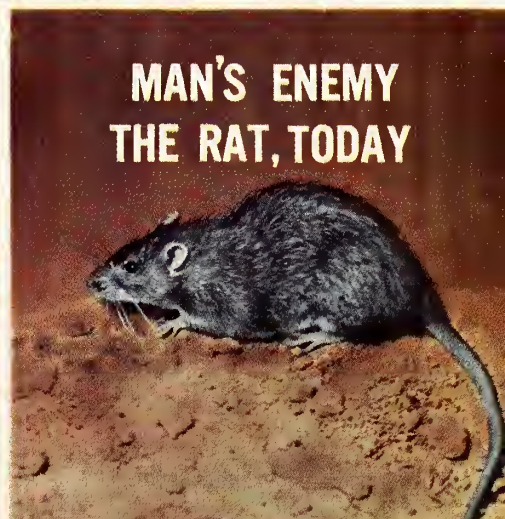
Danger of public exasperation
at check-out lines looms as
next facet of coin scarcity.



**WHEN FDR
JUGGLED
THANKSGIVING**



**THE UN AND
THE
AMERICANS**



**MAN'S ENEMY
THE RAT, TODAY**



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Big new power! That's the big news in '65 Ford Econoline Vans. New optional 240-cubic inch Six is biggest, most powerful engine in any van! Gives you outstanding performance with full loads—powerful hill-climbing ability—nimbleness in heavy traffic.

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LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

MEMORIES OF GEN. WOOD

SIR: Congratulations on your editorial work in getting "The Ordeal of Leonard Wood" by Clarence Woodbury, in July. It brought back memories of 65 years ago. Today the Leonard Wood Memorial is doing good work against Hansen's Disease (leprosy) in the Philippines.

HENRY ABBOTT HORNE
Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIR: Some footnotes to the Spanish-American War, called to mind by your article on Leonard Wood in July. The rest of the slogan "Remember the Maine" was "... and to hell with Spain." There were penny postcards for sale that we kids used to buy, with a picture of the battleship *Maine*, a fuse attached to it, and some powder under the ship. When the fuse was lit it ignited the powder and blew the ship up. As kids in Indianapolis we got a big thrill watching the troops off at the station. We would bum hardtack from the soldiers, and one of our gang, aged 14, smuggled himself on the train to try to get to Cuba. I never heard what happened to him. Later, in WW1, I served under Leonard Wood, at Camp Funston, Kan., where he was 10th Division Commander.

FRANK A. ABRAMS
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: The Wood article ... well written and very interesting.

EDWARD GRACE
Lake Geneva, Wis.

SIR: Leonard Wood was also one of the hardest workers for preparedness prior to our entry in WW1, and had a big hand in the volunteer citizens training camp at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

JAMES SALTER
San Francisco, Calif.

SIR: Your tribute to Leonard Wood was timely and does justice to one of the men who preserved American liberties, as well as those of the Filipinos, despite the misfortune in Cuba. How many people today realize that without Leonard Wood this country would have gone to war in WW1 without a single qualified officer other than the Regulars and the National Guard? As a Plattsburgher of 1916 (3rd Training Regiment) and as one of the "first fifty thousand" (the original 90-day wonders of 1917) I am proud to have been able to support Gen. Wood.

The whole story of his work to provide training for our reserve corps, beginning when he allowed Gettysburg College students to use the Army rifles for volunteer drill in 1913, should be written by someone with all the records.

With respect to another of your articles, that by Bill Hosokawa in July on our Nisei in the Pacific, I spent two years with a bunch of Nisei trained for the CBI but detached to the Signal Corps in Virginia. Whenever there was a call for paratroopers, practically the entire unit put in for that. Their excuse: "Better pay." In fact, they felt like slackers while on detached duty in the U.S.

GORDON T. FISH
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

SIR: Gen. Wood was also made Governor of the Philippines in 1921, when things were a mess there.

WILLIAM A. REECE
Webb City, Mo.

SIR: I appreciated the Leonard Wood article very much. There's much more to be said about Gen. Wood than the story of his ordeal in occupied Cuba. I served under him at Camp Funston, Kan. Hope sometime you can tell of his great work in training men in WW1, though they wouldn't send him overseas.

R. W. WALTER
Tampa, Fla.

In addition, Leonard Wood was a popular choice for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1920, which, after a great deal of political infighting, went to Warren G. Harding.

NISEI

SIR: On behalf of the officers and members of Commodore Perry Post 525, American Legion, we thank you for Bill Hosokawa's article "Our Own Japanese in the Pacific War" (July). Our members are all Japanese Americans and served in many of the capacities mentioned. While it was an honor to serve our nation, years later it is very pleasant to read of this recognition.

FRED NAKAHARA, Adjutant
Post 525
Los Angeles, Calif.

NON-VOTERS

SIR: I agree wholeheartedly with Commander Foley's August editorial on "The Problem of the Non-Voter." Furthermore, the states should do more to make it easier for absentees to vote, as many of their requirements make it difficult for a large part of our mobile population to vote.

RICHARD P. PETTY
Plainview, Minn.

SIR: "The Problem of the Non-Voter" by Nat'l Commander Daniel F. Foley was

by far the most concise and well-thought-out material on the subject I've ever read. Legionnaires should put it in the hands of non-voting friends and neighbors.

NANCY J. EVANS
Clarksville, Tenn.

The YWCA asked and received permission to reprint several thousand copies of Commander Foley's editorial for national distribution.

BLACK TOM ADDENDA

SIR: The excellent article on the Black Tom explosion (August) aroused many memories. As a slight correction, it was not the Secret Service which lifted Dr. Albert's briefcase but Customs Intelligence, then known as the "Neutrality Bureau." I was in the Bureau at the time. The Secret Service was limited to safeguarding the President.

F. J. MAHER
New York, N.Y.

SIR: The article on the Black Tom explosion is in error in a passage which reports the first fire fighters on the scene as volunteer firemen with ludicrous equipment. Let me set the record straight as a retired officer of the Jersey City Fire Department who fought the Black Tom explosion and fire in 1916.

This first started as a fire. Notified by phone, the Jersey City Fire Hq (a professional fire department) sent an engine and truck company, whose ladders included a 75-foot aerial ladder (not "several short lengths of ladder"). These two companies had eight men, and had hardly reached the fire when the explosion occurred and a complete first-alarm assignment (via call box) of three engine and two truck companies was rolling. This within ten minutes. Then a third alarm assignment was made, bringing, in all, nine engine companies, three truck companies, an emergency wagon and three chief officers to the scene. The Jersey City Fire Department was on the site for 72 hours amid exploding shells, powder and other ammunition.

Incidentally, some of the aliens including the one referred to as "Count," patronized a German tavern on Central Avenue in Jersey City prior to the explosion.

B. H. BUTTERFIELD
Bayonne, N.J.

SIR: Those weren't volunteer firemen lugging cumbersome equipment. Jersey City and Bayonne, N.J., had very efficient, up-to-date fire equipment and a long-time paid fire department, ranking with the best, long before WW1.

FRANK A. BIELITZ
Ocean City, N.J.

THOROUGH

SIR: Congratulations on Tom Mahoney's "How to Buy A Diamond" (August). It is one of the most thorough articles I have ever seen and gives an understanding of the characteristics of diamonds

which can help a purchaser choose exactly what he wants.

B. C. HELZBERG, JR., President
Helzberg's Jewelers
Kansas City, Mo.

RED CHINA

SIR: Before me as I write this are three recent magazines. One is the August *American Legion Magazine* with its story concerning the planned takeover of most of this world by the Chinese Reds. Another is the July 13th issue of *U.S. News and World Report* containing "Where America is Weakest." Last is a full-page editorial in the July 25th issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, titled, "Let's Open the Door to China." I wish it were possible for every American to read all three articles. Gerald L. Steibel in the Legion story graphically describes the step-by-step plans of Mao Tse-tung and others for world domination. Admiral Burke, who served three terms as Chief of Naval Operations, says in part in *USN&WR*, "I would never help any Communist Government to do anything unless we get a greater advantage out of it than the Communists do . . . We don't have to help them recover their economic position." The *Post* editor tries with several hundred words to convince his readers that all the above is nonsense, and that we should supply the Chinese Reds with food, transportation, and giant dams for hydroelectric power. By so doing, we are urged to believe . . . 700 million people, who are at this moment hell-bent toward our destruction, would, by some miracle, accept us and the rest of the free world with open arms. I wonder if the *Post* editor really believes what he has written.

RALPH E. BRYNER
Parkersburg, W. Va.

SIR: Gerald Steibel's "Red China versus The World" could not be more appropriate or more timely, while the piece on how to buy a diamond just fascinated my wife and daughter. The August issue is a home run.

FRANK L. HOWLEY
New York, N.Y.

SIR: The article "Red China versus The World" by Gerald Steibel is one of the best yet.

PAUL G. MARTIN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE COAST GUARD

SIR: One of the rare times that I have ever seen the official Coast Guard Song published was on the inside of your July cover—just one more addition to a very fine magazine.

KENNETH M. COULTER Y 2/c
U.S. Coast Guard Recruiting Station
Phoenix, Ariz.

SIR: I will ever treasure your pictorial tribute to the Coast Guard, especially the presentation of "Semper Paratus."

JAMES SWEET
Bucksport, Me.

SIR: Thanks for your Coast Guard tribute. It is one of the least-mentioned and most active branches of our Armed Forces. Its air arm, in which I served for six years, also performs feats of daring in peace as in war, though you weren't able to mention it.

HERBERT D. ZIEGLER
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

SIR: The Coast Guard features pleased me very much. It is so seldom mentioned, but its work in war as well as peace has been outstanding.

MRS. TOVIA F. WIBERG
Rockport, Mass.

WANTS IN

SIR: I recently saw a copy of your magazine and am deeply impressed with the great work of The American Legion. What are the qualifications for membership?

SALLY JORDAN
West End, N.C.

Veterans (men or women) with honorable service in the U.S. Armed Forces during any of the three periods listed below have basic American Legion membership eligibility: April 16, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918; Dec. 7, 1941 to Sept. 2, 1945; June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953. These dates embrace the periods of active hostilities in WW1, WW2 and the Korean War.

SMALL BUSINESS

SIR: Your constantly improving magazine published—among its many commanding articles in August—the most attractive and comprehensive summary of the operations of the Small Business Administration which has come to my attention since I first assumed the duties of SBA branch manager for New Hampshire two and a half years ago.

J. T. BENOIT
Small Business Administration
Concord, N.H.

ALL THOSE SCOUTS

SIR: The Boy Scout Jamboree photographs in your September issue were fantastic. How did you get 50,000 Scouts in one picture?

JACK FLEMING
Phoenix, Ariz.

SIR: I've read some cynical things about Scout Jamborees, as if they were all a bunch of lost souls. The spirit shown in your photos belies this.

MARYANNE PARSONS
Los Angeles, Calif.

SIR: You didn't tote one of those big, old panorama cameras and set it up on a tripod in that mob!

FRANK HOWARD
New York, N.Y.

It was a Japanese-made Widelux camera which shoots panorama shots (the lens turns), using 35mm film.

Is it proper to call for Gordon's by name in English Pubs?

It's not a matter of being proper. It's unnecessary. For when most Englishmen ask for gin, they expect to get Gordon's. After all, its distinctive dryness and delicate flavour have been a part of English life for 195 years. Americans, however, have been enjoying Gordon's for a somewhat shorter span of time. So it is wise (and proper) to specify Gordon's by name. Your first sip of a Gordon's martini will tell you why it's the biggest selling gin over here as well as in England and the rest of the world.



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U.S. LINK TO LAOS.
ANOTHER LOOK AT THE DRAFT.
PACE OF CRIME QUICKENS.

DATELINE WASHINGTON



Basic United States concern over Laos, a poor, land-locked country about the size of Great Britain, with a population of 2 to 3 million people, is the same as the United States interest in South Vietnam, Laos' neighbor and likewise a former part of the French Indochina empire . . . The U.S. Government feels that takeover of either country would jeopardize all of Southeast Asia . . . And it is a matter of key U.S. foreign policy that loss of Southeast Asia as a whole to the communists would be intolerable.

President Johnson has refused to encourage new high-level talks with the communist countries about guaranteeing an independent and neutral Laos because twice, in 1954 and 1962, such a political settlement was reached, and both times the Pathet Lao (Laos communists) and Red North Vietnam violated the accords.

The Administration takes the position that turning back the red aggression in both South Vietnam and Laos will prove to be less dear in lives and dollars than would be the cost of having to clear out the communists after they took over.

The Pentagon has initiated a thorough study of the Selective Service System and its relation to the armed services . . . Already there is some speculation in Washington that, barring an expansion of U.S. military commitment, the draft--a part of the American way of life for the past generation--may be eliminated, or at least pigeonholed for use in an emergency.

The latest look-see at the draft stems from the fact that the current Selective Service Act expires in 1967 and that the annual crop of 19-year-olds, which has been averaging 1 million in recent years, is about to double in size as the post-World War 2 bumper crop of babies comes of age.

With the services calling for some 500,000 new "boots" annually, about 100,000 are provided directly by the draft . . . There's no doubt that the presence of the draft call has a positive effect on the 400,000 or so enlistees . . . Question is, can the armed forces maintain the level of new recruits they require each year, qualitatively as well as in number, without the draft?

Some members of Congress are also asking this question, and insisting that the survey job not be left to the military, but rather assigned by Congressional mandate to an independent commission.

Four serious crimes took place every minute in the United States in 1963 . . . It was a year in which serious crime rose by 10% over the pace of 1962, according to the latest grim figures made public by FBI Chief Hoover.

For the past five years the U.S. crime rate has been rising five times faster than the rate of population growth . . . Robbery on the streets has increased by 22% since 1958 . . . Approximately 1 million burglaries and 400,000 stolen cars were reported in 1963 . . . and 88 policemen were killed in line of duty.

The FBI Director warns that much public sympathetic concern on behalf of the offenders tends to ignore the victim's right to protection.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

STILL A POLICE STATE

"The truth is that whatever changes are evolving in the USSR are going on in a controlled police state and are allowed because they strengthen the regime and further the unalterable objective of world domination." **Dr. Frederick B. Harris**, chaplain, U.S. Senate.

EDUCATION NO PANACEA

"Both poverty and unemployment are undoubtedly related to deficiencies in education. Yet . . . we must beware of the current clichés which glibly assume that more education is the panacea which would solve these problems." **Dr. Calvin B. Hoover**, professor of economics, Duke University.

LAWS, NOT MEN

"Ours is a government of laws, not of men, and our system cannot tolerate the philosophy that obedience to law rests upon the personal likes or dislikes of any individual citizen." **Senator Russell (D-Ga.)**

WAR SUBSTITUTE?

"... historians and psychologists see a universal interest and participation in space efforts as providing mankind with a moral and creative substitute for war." **James E. Webb**, head of National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

WOMEN VOTERS

"When you consider that the majority of potential voters are female and the majority of actual voters male, you can see there is a vast job to be done simply in stirring up the civic interest of the women voters." **Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson**.

CHESS MACHINES

"It is not inconceivable that the world's chess champion by the end of this century will be a computer." **David Sarnoff**, board chairman, R.C.A.

EDITOR'S CORNER

LACONIC REPORT

WILSON J. HEBERT has commended to us the annual report of Lorenzo Cure, service officer of Crescent City Post 125, New Orleans. The report is laconic, and its statistical summation is as follows:

Secured hospitalization, 18.

Secured blood for patients, 22.

Secured blood for myself (type O), 2.

Repaired shoes for Veterans, Widows and Children (no charge), 220 pairs.

Gave clothing to Veterans, Widows and Children (in need), 289.

Claims prepared and filed for Veterans, Widows and Orphans, 211.

Assisted pensioners to fill out VA questionnaires, 185.

There was a little more. Service Officer Cure noted that he was laid low in a hospital with angina pectoris for 7 days, then kept in a wheelchair for 6 weeks "so all the work that had to be done was carried on over the telephone." Helps explain why he had to procure blood for himself on 2 occasions. During his wheelchair period, a Post member was found dead, alone, in his home, without assets, and was about to be buried in a pauper's grave. From his wheelchair Cure phoned the man's brother in New York, found the brother didn't have means to bury the deceased. He then had a comrade bring him the necessary papers to have the deceased buried honorably in a Louisiana St. Cemetery on Cure's own responsibility, which was done in New Orleans last New Year's Day.

It was men like Lorenzo Cure who gave The American Legion its bedrock reputation at the crossroads of America. One wonders what he did when in the pink of health. And one asks oneself: What have we done lately in the Legion tradition?

Wilson Hebert, who reported this to us, is the Adjutant of Louisiana's state Legion organization. Crescent City Post occupies a beautiful, old, white building in old New Orleans. It's well worth looking at if ever you go by. And if we find Lorenzo Cure around next time by, we want to go in and shake his hand.

IMMIGRATION BLINDFOLDED?

IN OUR "VETERANS NEWSLETTER" in this issue we report briefly a summary of the testimony of Daniel J. O'Connor, of New York, when he urged a House Committee not to alter the basic immigration law of this country. His testimony was pretty basic, and we want to quote more from it here. All sorts of proposals, including some wrapped up in bills that have gotten as far as committee hearings, have been urging that we loosen up our immigration laws so as to "be fair" to people in other lands who want to come here.

What Dan O'Connor proposed, as Legion Americanism Chairman, was that immigration is America's business, and that the first obligation of this country is to its own people and their own welfare. Possibly the quota system could be revised, he

said, but not before a study of what it would do to the United States, which takes precedence over any imagined rights of people in the rest of the world to move here. And, he noted, such a study has been stymied for more than a decade. We quote, in part:

"Mr. Chairman, we are aware of your fruitless efforts to obtain sufficient funds to activate the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, which was created by Congress in 1952, for the specific purpose of continuous study in depth of all factors governing immigration policies. We cannot understand the failure of Congress to provide funds in the rather modest sum of \$160,000 for so important an undertaking. The American Legion supported your efforts to obtain these essential funds, in writing to every Senator.

"We are concerned with problems which increased immigration will aggravate at an accelerating rate as the years pass in the areas of internal security, employment, housing, natural resources and education. How can we embark on such a course as is proposed without giving such matters intensive study and consideration?

"We are already confronted today with the problem of free movement among countries by individuals, some of whom are known agents of communism.

"We would like to know what steps can be taken to prevent any person guilty of disaffection, such as the communist-oriented Lee Harvey Oswald, from returning to this country and committing the most vicious crime of assassinating the President of the United States. If Oswald executed an affidavit affirming allegiance to the Soviet Union, why was it made so easy for him to return to the United States? What about other defectors roaming the world today? What is their status? What should it be?

"There must be no national policy change without a foundation in fact. There are many unanswered questions pertaining to immigration. One proposal for change recommends that 'a special preference be accorded workers with lesser skills.'

"What about George Meany's problem as head of the AFL-CIO? Isn't this a matter for American labor to exploit, since it is now necessary to retrain Americans to fit into skills other than those which they have, because of automation? We cannot ignore the great increase in our numbers in the United States and the fact that we do have a serious unemployment problem affecting our economy. Need I remind you of the President's anti-poverty program which involves millions of people and hundreds of millions of dollars in order to provide an opportunity for gainful employment to elevate the less fortunate who are here now?

"If all these factors are properly examined, the Congress will be in a better position to evaluate the arguments of those who would open the gates for increased immigration, the contentions of those who would lock the gates, and the pleas of those who would pursue a more moderate policy.

"But without the detailed study we submit that the present policy be maintained"

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The Sweets Company of America, Inc.
1515 Willow Avenue
Hoboken, New Jersey

SIR: My group wants to raise money.
Please send me details of your
TOOTSIE ROLL "NO RISK"
MONEY-RAISING PLAN.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

YOUR NAME _____ AGE _____
(if under 21)

YOUR TITLE (if any) _____

By JEFF ENDRST

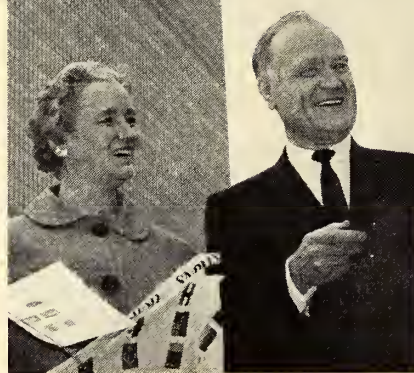
LAST JUNE, MR. AND MRS. Uno Laitinen from Detroit joined a regular guided tour of the United Nations, but it soon turned out to be a special treat, including a souvenir album of UN postage stamps from Secretary-General U Thant.

Mr. Laitinen, a tool and die maker from the automobile capital of the world, was the ten-millionth visitor to the world capital on the East River. Like all visitors

THE UN and THE AMERICANS

before him, most of them Americans, he would have been impressed even without U Thant's ceremonial handshake in the latter's private office on the 38th floor of the Secretariat building. Most visitors to the UN admire the building's rising shaft of white marble and wide expanse of green-tinted glass. They pose for snapshots before the fluttering display of 112 national flags along the UN Plaza. And in the subdued, cathedral-like lighting of the majestic General Assembly dome, they reflect in awe on the span of history as indicated by a Sputnik model looking down on a statue of Zeus. The architecture is impressive, the atmosphere catching.

Yet many people have doubts about the UN. They wonder about its sup-



Mr. & Mrs. Uno Laitinen, of Detroit. He got surprise as ten-millionth visitor to UN, with red carpet treatment.

posedly blind impartiality, about its direction, about its future. They hear politicians at home call the UN either mankind's salvation or a short-cut to civilization's ultimate doom, and trekking through the beehive of pleasant, sophisticated people, often working at contrary purposes, they wonder which is it.

To dispel these doubts, the UN offers a \$1, one hour run-down on the facts of international life—some of them, anyway. It includes: the visual splendor of the modernistic interior; the highlights of the UN's 20-year-old history; a chance look at some of the headlines in the continuous shadow-boxing match taking place here; and the peacock colors of the saris, kimonos, African headdresses and the flying, toga-like Sheik coats of some of the richest men from some of the poorest countries. Chattering in dozens of languages, from melodic French to throaty Amharic (the language of Ethiopia), these diplomats and international civil servants go about their daily chores of trying to maintain international sanity.

As the visitors ponder these awesome alternatives, one of the 115 blue-uniformed, trim, intelligent, bi-or-tri-lingual and, almost without exception, good-looking guides tells her "tour" what the UN is and what it is not.

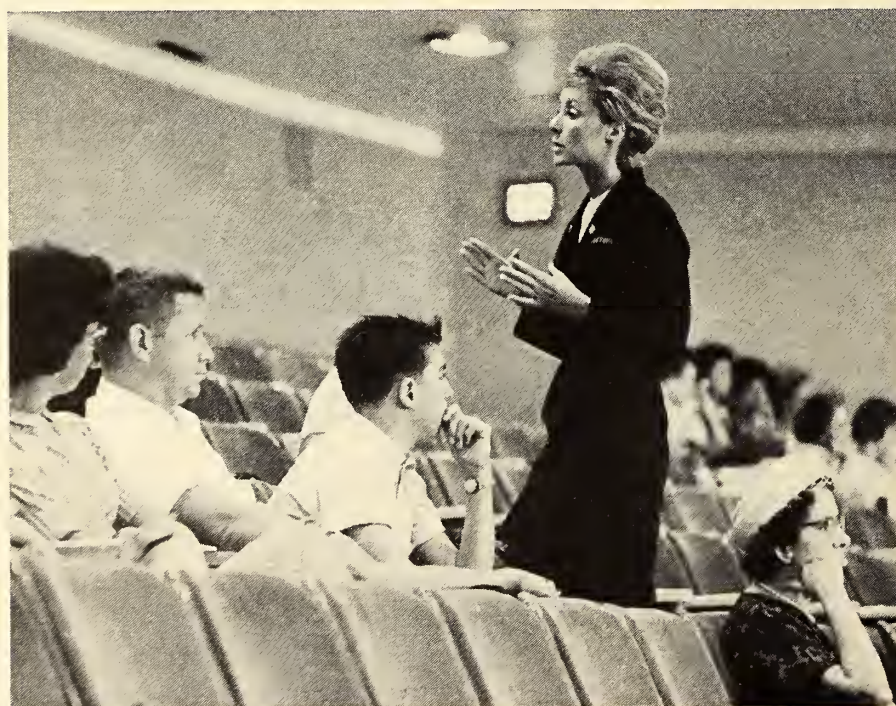
Her message is to this effect:

It is a center for harmonizing the actions of nations striving for international peace and security. It is a human orchestra not without constantly discordant voices.

It has devised rules against open, armed aggression. But it has no constitutional formula against creeping aggression through political subversion.

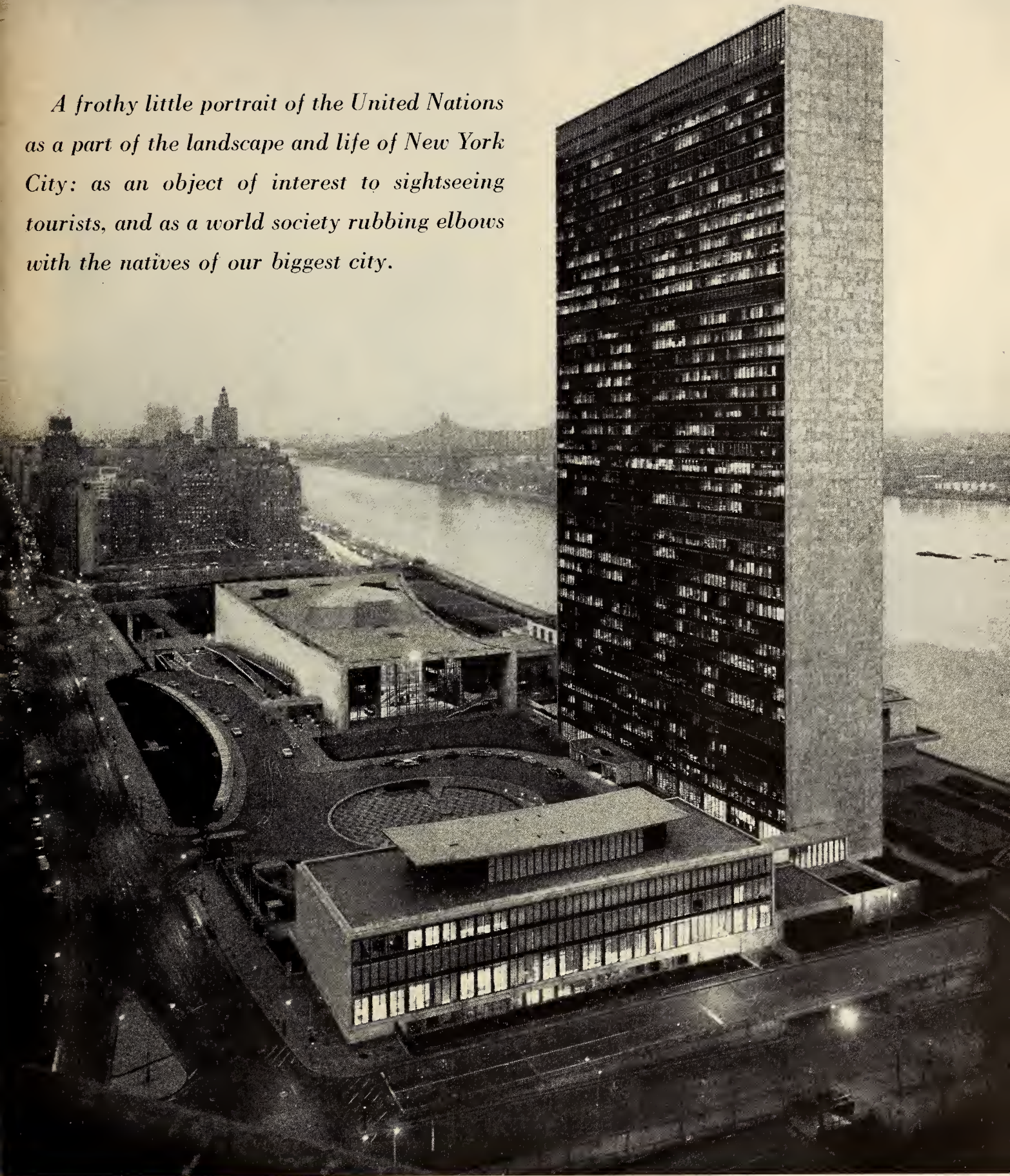
It "recommends" solutions and upholds ideals. But it cannot enforce them.

It is a voluntary assembly of sovereign and equal countries—be it Uganda or the United States—who are pledged to solve their differences peacefully. But it



Carefully picked and rehearsed guides steer tourists through UN buildings.

*A frothy little portrait of the United Nations
as a part of the landscape and life of New York
City: as an object of interest to sightseeing
tourists, and as a world society rubbing elbows
with the natives of our biggest city.*



The United Nations headquarters on New York's East River.

CONTINUED

The UN and the AMERICANS

is not a supra-state which can legislate or impose solutions.

It provides a machinery for cooperation as delicate as a Swiss watch. But it is no stronger than the collective will and wisdom of the peoples and governments supporting it.

AS THE BEWILDERED VISITOR continues his modern pilgrimage on some of the thickest carpets this side of Persia—the UN has over 15 miles of yard-wide strips of carpeting—he may catch a simultaneous translation of Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko's soft-spoken charge that the United States is a "colonialist monster," and a "bloodsucker" of the undernourished, exploited nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Another tour may hear the professorial Moscow emissary say that Washington is scheming to turn on a bloodbath in southeast Asia, and wants to convert Cyprus into an unsinkable aircraft carrier, guarding America's exploitation of Arab oil.

The visitor may momentarily wonder who is sending foreign aid to whom, and whose boys have been protecting the freedom of others. But a UN old-timer would readily explain the apparent contradiction by quoting Amb. Adlai E. Stevenson's favorite truism that "the United Nations thrives on trouble." The noncommittal guide will politely refer questioners to the Soviet or American delegations for more information on such controversial subjects.

If you listen carefully to the guide's explanations about the financial system in the UN (\$150 million in the red—the U.S. paying almost half of the total cost), you will probably feel that this is the only organization in the world which seems to gain wider recognition and public acceptance even as it becomes more controversial and broke.

Listening to the well-prepared though not canned explanations of the personable guide, you begin to realize some of UN's limitations. Being by design a great equalizer and arbiter, its collective compromise suggestions often amount to little more than a political aspirin. Temporary relief may or may not come. But there have also been the Congo, Palestine and Cyprus peace-keeping operations where UN military presence, precariously interposed between two hot-headed rivals or two maneuvering blocs, helped mark the bumpy road to world sanity.

Sometimes a reflective visitor goes home wondering whether UN's major accomplishment is not its own survival. He may also feel that if the UN should ever die of its own constitutional and human weaknesses, the wise men of tomorrow

may have to invent a similar institution, or face an even more uncertain destiny.

A visitor will never find out how many feel betrayed by the UN, but it is a fair assumption that among them belong the once celebrated Hungarian freedom-fighters, the stagnating Palestine refugees, the segregated South Africans, the fighting Turkish Cypriotes, the divided Kashmiris and the raped Tibetans. And

weak and the backward; sharing the atom; passing on industrial know-how and the latest technology; waging war on poverty, sickness and ignorance; and, perhaps most important, offering nations a place to argue things out so that they don't have to shoot it out.

For New York City, the United Nations is a cool \$80 million-a-year business—after taxes. But the cash register does not ring without a few hot argu-



Visitors pay fees to get in the guided tours of the UN. Here they line up to pay.

all others still subjugated by dictatorial regimes, crying for better human treatment.

There are many beneficial and acknowledged UN services which few people but the immediate beneficiaries know about. The UN is a humming apparatus for sharing skills; borrowing money; training administrators and technicians; feeding the needy; educating illiterates; giving shelter and a new future to the homeless; bringing into nationhood the

ments and some toll in smooth human relations.

This may be partly due to Manhattan's staggering skyline, prices and pace. They leave some UN diplomats breathless and helpless at first. Some would soon become penniless, too, were it not for the City's Commission to the United Nations, now in its third year of guarding over the needs and interests of foreign diplomats as well as over New York's

(Continued on page 41)



ARE YOU FEEDING THEIR HUNGER FOR KNOWING?

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Planned: A Permanent Memorial



The Medal of Honor

PROPOSED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR GROVE

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

BORIS TIMCHENKO & ASSOCIATES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & SITE PLANNERS

SCALE 1" = 50'-0"



For America's War Heroes

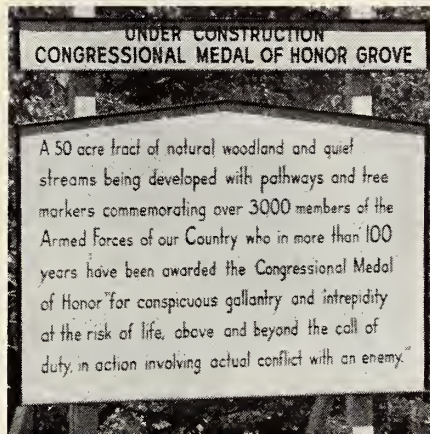
Freedoms Foundation is raising \$1,000,000

for its Valley Forge Medal of Honor Grove

SINCE THE CIVIL WAR, over 3,000 Medals of Honor have been awarded by the United States as the highest award in the gift of this nation.

Yet while great honor accrues to all Medal of Honor winners, and some small special privilege comes their way if the award was not posthumous (as it often is), nothing permanent anywhere in the United States stands as a visible public record, marker, memorial or tribute to all the CMH winners.

Indeed, if you ever have a need to look up the records of all or some of the Medal of Honor winners, you can find the records scattered, buried, or difficult to come by. Even official books containing the full record have quickly gone out



Woodland for grove has been secured. Women's Clubs have pledged the first \$150,000 of the million-dollar goal.

marker, and separate permanent markers for each medal holder will be placed elsewhere in the state plots.

In addition, the grove will contain markers spelling out the meaning of lesser military medals awarded to individuals, such as the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, Air Force Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, etc., though the individual holders of these distinctions are too numerous to list.

In a nearby library of Freedoms Foundation will be collected the other literature and records pertaining to the Medal of Honor and other military medals, as part of the growing research center and libraries that Freedoms Foundation is building as a central research point for America's heritage.

To complete the entire Freedoms Foundation establishment, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, former U.S. Army commander in Europe, has accepted from the Freedoms Foundation Board (which is headed by former President Eisenhower) the job of raising \$7.5 million.

One million of this is a fund and an endowment to build and maintain the Congressional Medal of Honor Grove.

The General Federation of Women's



Main Freedoms Foundation building at Valley Forge, a research center of Americana.

of print and become unavailable except through research well beyond the average man's normal resources.

Dr. Kenneth Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation, in Valley Forge, Pa., feels that the nation owes a suitable, permanent, visible public display memorializing all Medal of Honor winners as a tribute that is consonant with the stature of the award.

He feels further that the self-sacrificing heroism for which the Medal of Honor stands, quite apart from the individuals themselves, requires some visible, tangible monument from which a public can draw inspiration and example. Lesser things have been more expensively memorialized than has "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of

life, above and beyond the call of duty, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy."

Today, plans are well under way to create a Congressional Medal of Honor Grove at Valley Forge, on a 50-acre woodland adjoining Freedoms Foundation's buildings. The woodland appropriately abuts the site of George Washington's encampment there.

Wells began securing the 50 acres of land some ten years ago, and today, with the land intact, plans (see color plate at left) have been drawn up to divide the grove into separate woodland plots for each State of the Union (see color inset of plan for Virginia).

All the Medal of Honor winners of each state will be listed on its central

Clubs has made a generous commitment to start the development of the grove.

It is the Foundation's intent to have the grove's special policy committee permanently made up of Chairmen of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, plus the President of the Medal of Honor Society (now Luther Skaggs, Jr.) and the Freedoms Foundation President (now Dr. Wells). At present, in addition to Skaggs and Wells, the grove policy committee includes Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the following former chairmen:

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor and Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

THE END

THE GREAT NATIONAL COIN



Pratt



Waage

An Interview with

RICHARD PRATT, *American Bankers Association;* and
THOMAS O. WAAGE, *Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y.*

The small change crisis has bothered banks, retailers and the government for years. Now more acute than ever, the man-in-the-street may feel it personally this Christmas shopping season. Here, in a talk with experts, is the story of the shortage of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, halves and silver dollars.

EDITOR: Gentlemen, we are talking about the sudden shortage of coins for making change in normal sales operations in this country, which I understand is quite serious. For the record, will you identify yourself, Mr. Waage?

Mr. Waage: I am Thomas O. Waage, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y.

E. And you, Mr. Pratt?

Mr. Pratt: I am Richard Pratt, assistant director of the news bureau of the American Bankers Association.

E. Now then, I have a little testimony that I have collected myself. Yesterday I asked the cashier of a little coffee shop on New York's West 56th Street if the reputed coin shortage bothered her. I almost set off a volcano.

"Are you kidding?" she asked. "That's just what the manager and I were talking about! The change shortage is driving us crazy. I used to buy \$70 to \$80 worth of change at the bank every day. Now I'm rationed to \$42 worth. Nickels are our toughest problem. I need to buy \$10 in nickels a day, but all they'll sell me is \$2 worth. We go to the waitresses. As fast as they pick up tips we buy them from them and throw the change in the register. A customer is apt to have his tip back in his pocket as change for his check when he leaves here!"

Then, gentlemen, there's the 99¢ lunch offered at the World's Fair—99¢ if you have the change, \$1 if you don't.

Then, too, I've heard of a racetrack that bid for the church collections in its city in order to have the silver to pay off the \$6.60, \$4.40, \$2.20 (or whatever) that the odds pay a winner who puts up a \$2 bet.

It appears that what we've read in the papers about an acute shortage of coin for the conduct of normal business is no myth. How does it look from where you sit in the banking world?

W. It's been building up for several years.

P. And is very serious right now.

E. Who has been affected by it?

P. So far the public has been protected. It has raised hob with bankers, retailers, the Mint, the Federal Reserve Banks, the Treasury, the Congress and outfits that need a lot of change every day, like that racetrack you mentioned and toll roads. Incidentally, the Pennsylvania Turnpike was also in the news recently bidding for church collections.

E. The man in the street hasn't felt it yet?

P. He has, but not so that he has noticed it. Naturally, businesses do everything they can to spare the customer. But it has been getting harder and harder, and taking up more and more of the time and energy of people in business and banking. Yet the man in the street has felt it indirectly. Retailers have increasingly been revising prices to prevent too much changemaking. You may have paid \$2 lately for items that

SHORTAGE

can make in a day must be reduced, especially in a rush season when there's little slack time at cash registers between one sale and the next.

E. And the Christmas shopping is an important part of the national economy?

P. Exactly. Many businesses rely on Christmas sales to tip the balance between a year in the black or in the red. The danger exists that a perfectly need-



Householders selling 130,000 pennies in three hours to First Atlantic Nat'l Bank of Daytona Beach, Fla., at 49 for 50¢.

would have cost you \$1.98 were it not for the change shortage.

W. And you may have been held up in a long line of cars at a toll road or toll bridge booth this summer, not knowing that it was the juggling of a limited supply of change from one booth to another that slowed you up.

E. Are we, as customers and consumers, apt to remain as unaware of the problem?

W. We are very much afraid that the increased need for rapidly circulating coins this Christmas shopping season will worsen the situation drastically. We can't predict how bad it may be, but at its worst it can affect us not only as consumers but as wage earners.

E. How so?

P. Unless voluntary cooperation by the public, business and banks steps up the circulation of coins, it will be very difficult for stores to make change for the customers in the rush of Christmas buy-

ing. There will be longer lines at cash registers and check-out counters. This can make shopping more burdensome.

W. The difficulty of change-making is already sand in the wheels of commerce. If it actually taxes the public, as it may, during the Christmas shopping rush, people may tend to reduce their Christmas shopping. "I can't take the punishment," they'll say. And as a matter of arithmetic, if it takes more time for a store to make one sale, the number of sales it

less coin shortage can, to some extent or other, depress sales volume during these crucial months of the Christmas shopping season. So the coin shortage is everybody's concern.

E. Why do you say the coin shortage is needless? Doesn't it have natural causes?

P. In part, it does. But there's a great amount of loose coin sitting around not circulating. Early this summer the First Atlantic National Bank of Daytona Beach, Fla., offered a Kennedy half dollar to anyone who would bring in 49 pennies. In three hours time the bank took in 130,000 pennies! Nearly all of them came from homes where they had been in piggy banks, coffee cans, milk bottles, bureau drawers.

E. Of course everyone wants to know (a) how we got into this situation, (b) what each of us can do to prevent it from dealing us a real blow this fall, and (c) how we are going to get out of it permanently. *(Continued on next page)*

SPECIAL!

~~WAS \$1.98~~ NOW \$2.00

DUE TO CHANGE SHORTAGE

Many merchants are rounding off prices to avoid having to make too much change.

CONTINUED

THE GREAT NATIONAL COIN SHORTAGE



Coins are a smaller part of our pocket money, with payrolls up, so people find it easier to unload them into bureau drawers, piggy banks, milk bottles, coffee cans and glass jars to add up slowly at home.

W. We drifted into it largely through complex changes in the economy, the population and selling methods. These tightened the change supply. Then the *knowledge* of this tightening led to a sort of minor panic. People who depend on coins in their business tended to hold on to them. That radically slowed the circulation of coins, and brought on the big shortage in a rush.

E. And what can be done about it immediately?

W. We can curtail a real crisis this fall by the kind of universal cooperation our people have always shown in a national emergency. Make any coins in your possession circulate—don't hold on to them while you spend bills.

E. What's the final solution?

W. We will get out of it permanently through a crash program in the Mint, and through new legislation, already adopted, which will greatly step up our coin production, but which will take some time to produce that result.

E. What are some of the changes in the economy and so on that produced a natural, but lesser, change shortage?

W. In order to appreciate the many things that happened, you must understand the role of the *circulation* of coins to meet the daily change-making needs of the country. In the Federal Reserve Banks, where we release newly minted coins, 90% of the call on us for coin is normally met by our recirculating old coin on deposit with us. In the business world, recirculation must come closer to meeting 99% of demand, when you consider the vast amount of change-making that happens without the need of help from a bank.

P. Looking at it from the other end, let's say you leave your house in the morning with a dime. You spend it for a morning paper and the next customer gets it in change for his cigarettes, then leaves it as a tip for a waitress at lunch, who buys bobby pins with it at her 3 p.m. break. The next bobby pin customer gets it in change, and spends it on a soft drink at a soda fountain, which gives it to a cigar customer in change, and he spends it for a paper at your newsstand, where you later get it back in change when buying lighter



fluid, and you take it home. During the day it could easily meet the need for nine dimes and end up where it started. That's the power of circulation. If you left it in a bureau drawer all day, that would stymie nine dime-circulations in one day. If 72 million adults each kept one dime out of circulation for one day, and instead broke a \$1 bill for their first 10¢ purchase of the day, they might, on a comparative basis, stymie nine times 72 million dime-operations in a day, while at the same time increasing the demand for change that day by 90¢ times 72 million.

E. I get the big picture.

W. So everything that keeps coin from moving makes for shortage, and so does everything that increases the demand for coin. The vending machine business grew from \$600 million in 1946 to \$2.7 billion in 1962. Now, in 1964, at about \$3 billion, it has multiplied about five times in 18 years. Vending machines demand coins for their operation. Unlike a cash register, when one of them gets a coin it locks it up for a while. This is a merchandising trend that is a natural maker of a coin shortage. Vending machines sell not only cigarettes, but food, candy, soft drinks, and many other items.

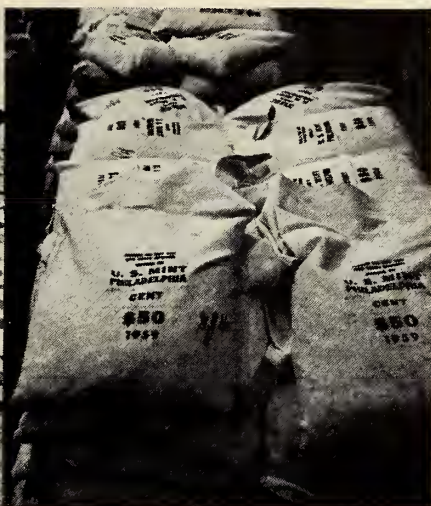
E. What else?

W. The expansion of toll roads, bridges and tunnels are other operations that require additional coin for their operation and also store a great deal of coin for longer or shorter periods, thus keeping it out of circulation. Sales taxes and parking meters cry for pennies. Our prosperity has boosted the number of

ple making purchases requiring change, and a million more people, some of whom may dump their change in a piggy bank or bureau drawer at the day's end and let it sit there for a while.

E. It seems that there are more people doing that.

W. Yes. It's easier than it used to be. The



THREE LIONS

Coin collectors are saving more current coins (left), and speculators are investing in complete sets, unopened mint rolls and even bags of mint coin, as at right.

sales transactions requiring change. You cited racetracks. Racetracks entertain more and more bettors every year, and the states have encouraged them to lengthen the racing seasons. From their customers they get even amounts of dollars—\$2, \$5, \$10. They pay off in amounts requiring change. So they have come to the banks for more and more change at the start of each day as their business booms.

P. The growth of all of these things is related in part to the great population increase, which was almost 30 million from 1952 to 1962. Every time we add a million adults we add a million pockets or purses holding change, a million peo-

national income is up, the payrolls are up. Years ago we might have hesitated to toss that nickel into the coffee can. We'd need it for the bus. But now the change in our pocket or purse is a relatively less important part of our total pocket money. We have more dollar bills for the bus and lunch. So there's a bigger tendency to toss change into a receptacle at home, as a dead weight out of our pockets that we'll let add up for a while. Thus we put change out of circulation. Then, by giving the bus driver a dollar bill, we add to the demand for coin from business.

P. Money in the bureau drawer should be banked, where it'll earn interest.

E. You speak for bankers, and I agree with you. But if people *want* to save cash at home and not earn the interest, then in this emergency you'd urge them to turn it in for bills wouldn't you?

P. Much as it hurts a banker to say so, I agree by all means.

W. Let me ask a question about that restaurant that has been rationed to \$42 in change a day, when it used to buy \$70 to \$80 worth. This bank rationing has been happening in all the big population centers and shopping areas (the situation isn't as bad in rural areas). Now banks, just like everyone else, normally get most of their coin from depositors. The normal circulation through banks has been mostly a balancing act, getting from depositors what they have and giving them what they need, with a relatively small trickle of new coin being fed in from the mints. Does that restaurant deposit coin in its bank any more?

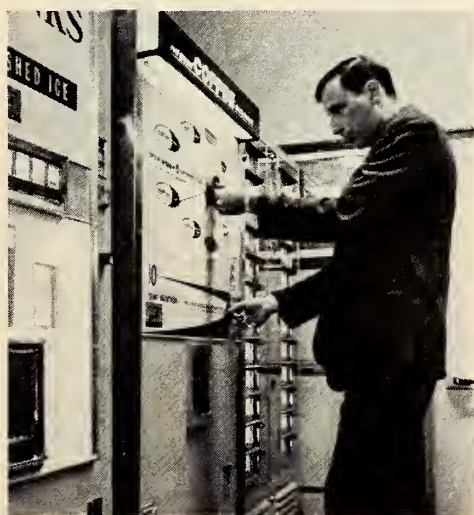
E. I asked the cashier. They deposit none—they need anything on hand at the end of the day for tomorrow. The cashier used to deposit about \$30 a day in coin. I asked the newsdealer across the street too. He gets more quarters than he needs and deposits them, but he deposits no pennies, nickels, dimes or halves. He told me that in July he stopped making change for users of a group of nearby phone booths.

W. You see, the banks are rationing the merchants and the merchants are rationing the banks too.

P. I'll say.

W. In effect, the \$42 the restaurant still gets is all new supply, since it contributes nothing to the bank's supply. But there isn't that much new supply. At \$42 the bank is going out of its way to satisfy a customer. You may be interested to know that some banks have plenty of coin. Their customers happen to be big

(Continued on next page)



These familiar coin receivers, as well as sales taxes and toll roads, demand more coin every day, and when they get a coin they hold it out of circulation for a while. Vending machines now gross \$3 billion (all coin) a year.

CONTINUED

THE GREAT NATIONAL COIN SHORTAGE

Commission's burden of counting, wrapping and hauling the coin.

E. The situation must be causing a lot of strange things to happen.

P. Banks with branches are shuffling their coin around the way a general moves troops. If Branch A has a little

in change. It collected \$25,000 in coins in five days. A dealer in Monroe, Wis., produced wooden nickels that cost 2¢ to make, to use as change, redeemable at 5¢. The Treasury put a stop to it because only its Bureau of the Mint is permitted to issue coin. I think the dealer was trying to publicize the coin shortage and it served its purpose. One bank offered a free meal to any employee bringing in \$100 in pennies. I doubt any employee had that much in pennies, and I think that publicity of the need for coin was the motive in this case too.

E. What is the American Bankers Association doing about the situation?

P. Except for urging remedial legislation (which we now have), publicity to get coins moving is our chief avenue of attack as an association. We are putting on a three-pronged public information drive aimed at bankers, businessmen and the public. While waiting for the effects of the new legislation, the only relief we will get will be in voluntary cooperation of people to make coins circulate faster.

E. Mr. Waage, won't the production of more coins be inflationary in itself?

W. No. The Federal Reserve determines how much money in all forms is needed. More new coins won't be issued as an addition to the total money supply outside of the normal planning. They will just be a bigger fraction of what is normally planned, and that's what the modern situation calls for.

E. Will you give us the big picture of the coin shortage as seen by the Federal Reserve Banks? You supply banks with coins?

W. Yes. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks normally sell to commercial banks all the coin they need, in exchange for dollars.

E. What is the source of your coins?

W. Our depositors and the two mints in Denver and Philadelphia.

E. Who deposits with you?

W. The law requires member banks of the Federal Reserve System to keep specified cash reserves. They may keep it in their vaults or deposit it with us. They prefer to deposit most of it with us.

E. How many banks?

W. Half the commercial banks in the country are in the Federal Reserve System, and they account for 85% of the banking resources of the nation.

E. Offhand, how much coin did banks normally deposit?

W. About 27 billion used coins a year.

E. And the mints?

W. They supplied us with 3 billion new coins a year, in round numbers.

E. A total of 30 billion coins a year—more or less—went into the Federal Re-

(Continued on page 43)



The old Philadelphia mint (left) will be replaced, and metal processing (right) jobbed out.



THREE LIONS



Mrs. Mollie Gaber, cashier of Heidi's Coffee Shop on New York's W. 56th St., buying tips from waitress, Mrs. Catherine Boyko, to keep cash register's change supply adequate.

coin depositors—vending-machine operators, telephone companies, toll road commissions, etc. Now they are wooing rationed customers of other banks to switch accounts to them, promising them ample change.

P. I understand that the Illinois Toll Road Commission bargained with Chicago banks. If the banks wanted the Commission's big deposits of coin it suggested that they assume some of the

more coin than Branch B, a station wagon comes around to A and totes some of its coin to B. Pennies, nickels and dimes are getting more attention than \$100 bills. Some banks besides the one in Daytona Beach have been offering \$1 for 98¢ in coin. Some big banks have been asking their employees to bring in all the change they have. The National Bank and Trust Co. of Ann Arbor, Mich., offered \$1 for 98¢ or \$2 for \$1.95

Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each one as it appears.

By ALDEN STEVENS

Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

PLYMOUTH, MASS., where the *Mayflower* Pilgrims first settled in 1620, is 224 miles northeast of New York City and about 36 miles southeast of Boston, on the mainland shore of Cape Cod Bay, on Mass. route 3A. There is much to see there today which re-creates its history, and the famous Plymouth Rock sits on a beach not far from a moored replica of the original *Mayflower*.

The *Mayflower's* 100 passengers landed at Plymouth Dec. 26, 1620, to found the first permanent settlement in New England.

These stubborn, determined people had left England as Separatists from the



Reconstructed Plimoth Plantation as visitors see it today.

THE PLYMOUTH COLONY, MASSACHUSETTS



Church of England because they were determined to worship in their own way and to control their own congregation without obeisance to the English state church.

In spite of tremendous difficulties and differences among its people, the colony, and those who followed, flourished. Its Puritan culture spread out into much of New England; Plymouth was long its base and fountainhead. Today, "Plimoth Plantation," a non-profit educational organization, has reconstructed Plymouth life in those early, difficult days. A replica of the *Mayflower* (90 feet long), which was built in England and sailed to the United States in 1957, is here. The original fort, meeting house and many other buildings have been reconstructed as much like the originals as can be determined from existing records. Costumed people re-enact life as it was in the 1620's. This remarkable restoration of the settlement, along with the *Mayflower* replica, is a thrilling accomplishment. It is open from mid-April to November, daily from 9 to 5. Admission fees to the Plantation and to the

Mayflower replica are quite moderate.

Plymouth itself boasts houses built as early as 1640; there are others in adjoining Kingston and Duxbury.

Plymouth is about 20 miles from Cape Cod, a popular summer vacation area offering beaches, summer theatre and a thousand other attractions including famous Provincetown, which is at the northern end of the hook-shaped cape.



The islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are reached by ferry from Woods Hole and (no cars carried) from Hyannis, both on the Cape. Boston with all its fascination is 36 miles northwest of Plymouth. Other attractions within easy distance are the two-foot gauge Edaville Railroad at Carver, about ten miles southeast, which children from five to 70 find enchanting, and the birthplaces of John Adams and John Quincy Adams

at Quincy, 30 miles to the northwest.

1964 Motel and Restaurant info:

At Plymouth: *Excellent*—Yankee Traveler Motel, Warren Ave., 3 mi. S on MASS 3A, 40 rms., 5 kitchenettes, restaurant; (617) PI 6-3000. Many other good motels at and near Plymouth.

Restaurants: *Very Good*—The Hobshole House, 212 Sandwich St., 1 mi. S on MASS 3A, closed Feb., also Tuesday except in July and Aug. Charming 1795 house, waitresses in Pilgrim dress, liquor available; (617) PI 6-1153. *Very Good*—The 1740 Willis House, 15 Summer St., Kingston, 5 mi. N on MASS 3A, closed late Nov. to Saturday before Easter, lunch and dinner only. Old colonial bldg., waitresses in Pilgrim dress; (617) JU 5-2820. *Good*—Currier's, 61-63 Main St., on MASS 3A, closed Wednesday, also Thanksgiving, Christmas, in town center; (617) PI 6-0442.

(There are many other good motels and restaurants in the area. See Mobil Travel Guide to Northeastern States: Plymouth, Duxbury, Sagamore, Buzzards Bay, Sandwich and nearby Mass. towns).

Your appreciation of an historic place is enhanced if you read about it first. Roland G. Usher's *The Pilgrims and Their History*, New York, 1918, is authoritative; so is G. F. Willison's *Saints and Strangers*, New York, 1945.

For a free brochure on Plimoth Plantation, which relates its history to what is there today, send your name and address (you need write nothing else) to: PLIMOTH PLANTATION, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

When F.D.R. Juggled THANKSGIVING

By TOM MAHONEY

Some hitherto unrevealed facts behind the

controversy that convulsed America 25 years ago.

THANKSGIVING WILL be celebrated throughout the United States this autumn on November 26. It is now a national holiday with the date set by Congress as the fourth Thursday of the month, which this year, as in most years, is also the last Thursday. But a quarter of a century ago, for a period of three years, America had two Thanksgiving Days. Their observance was a matter of confusion, humor, recrimination and bitter dispute.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt started the big mixup at his mother's red-shingled summer cottage on Campobello Island, New Brunswick, across the harbor from Eastport, Maine, on August 14, 1939, when he talked to a few newspapermen in the course of a vacation fishing cruise along the Atlantic coast.

"Oh!" he said, after discussing international affairs. "I will give you a story I had entirely forgotten. I have been having from a great many people, for the last six years, complaints that Thanksgiving Day came too close to Christmas. . . .

"The stores and people who work, retail people, are very anxious to have it set forward and I checked up and it seems to be the only holiday which is not provided for by law, nationally. . . . This year, because Thanksgiving Day is the 30th of November, I am going to step it up a whole week and make it not the last Thursday but the Thursday before the last Thursday in November."

"This year, Mr. President?" asked a reporter.

"Yes," replied the President. "And on the history of it, it has been held at various times. In the early days of the republic it was held sometime in October, being a perfectly movable feast, and it was not set as the last Thursday in November until after the Civil War, so there is nothing sacred about it. As there seems to be so much desire to have it come a little earlier, I am going to step it up one week."

Many people had bombarded the White House with suggestions about Thanksgiving. These now fill several files at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N.Y. A few spoilsports even urged its abolition, arguing that with



FDR press conference on Aug. 25, 1939, eleven days after he switched Thanksgiving. This is the first press conference photo he had allowed since 1933, hence none exists of the Thanksgiving switch, a transcript of which is shown at right.

Election Day and Armistice Day, made a legal holiday by Congress in 1938, November had too many holidays. Some proposed combining Thanksgiving and Armistice Day.

A committee of the fishing industry urged that Thanksgiving be moved from Thursday to Tuesday. Families with left-over turkey bought little fish the next day and those whose faith required them to eat fish on Friday, it was argued, ran the risk of their leftover turkey spoiling. This had a few newspaper headlines in 1935.

"Since we seem to be living in an age of change," a New Yorker wrote, "I make bold to suggest changing Thanksgiving from Thursday to Friday. This

WIDE WORLD

EXCERPT PRESS CONFERENCE CAMPOBELLO ISLAND AUGUST 14, 1939

President: Oh! I will give you a story I had entirely forgotten. I have been having from a great many people for the last 6 years, complaints that Thanksgiving Day came too close to Christmas. Now this sounds silly. In other words, between Labor Day, which is generally observed, and Christmas, there is too long a gap up to Thanksgiving Day when it comes at the very end of November, and there is a great long gap even for those states that celebrate the 12th of October, Columbus Day. The stores and people who work, retail people, etc., are very anxious to have it set forward and I checked up and it seems to be the only holiday which is not provided for by law, nationally, even though it may be in a small number of states. In most states it is a Governor's Proclamation. This year, because Thanksgiving Day is the 30th of November, (I had better check on that), I am going to step it up a whole week and make it not the last Thursday but the Thursday before the last Thursday in November.

Press: This year, Mr. President?

President: This year, yes. And on the history of it, it has been held at various times. In the early days of the Republic it was held sometime in October, being a perfectly movable feast, and it was not set as the last Thursday in November until after the Civil War, so there is nothing sacred about it, and as there seems to be so much desire to have it come a little earlier, I am going to step it up one week.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

HYDE PARK, N. Y.

From the Papers of

Franklin D. Roosevelt O.F.





Jennie Brownscombe's famous representation of the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving at Plymouth, Mass.

would enable more people to get home." Thanksgiving on Friday, a Wilton, Conn., woman told President Roosevelt, "would encourage family life and bring yourself the gratitude of the American people."

Moving Thanksgiving to Saturday, argued Ace Spangler of Ventura, Calif., would benefit schools (children wouldn't miss two days), the oil industry, hotels, and would be a boon to sports lovers. He enlisted the help of his Congressman, Rep. Ed V. Izac of San Diego, only Navy officer to win the Medal of Honor in World War 1 and a friend of President Roosevelt. Izac forwarded Spangler's letters to the White House.

The same arguments were advanced for Monday by the World Calendar Association, the Monday Holiday Association and numerous individuals. One was C. M. Leary, owner of a laundry in Gary, Ind. He reported a one-day holiday in the middle of the week to be troublesome in his business and even more so for the steel plant, then the biggest in the world, in his city. Leary's letters reached the President through Capt. Dan

Callaghan of the Navy, later an admiral and killed in World War 2.

In 1938, President Roosevelt had not followed any of these suggestions. He had designated the usual last Thursday and had said that "the observance had been consecrated" when George Washington proclaimed November 26, 1789, as Thanksgiving. A letter from H. J. Sickel, a Philadelphia lawyer, took issue with this, saying the Continental Congress "first nationally consecrated" Thanksgiving in 1777 by proclaiming it on December 18. December dates also were proclaimed for the next five years.

When 1939 calendars showed five Thursdays in November, with Thanksgiving on the very last day of the month, suggestions came for advancing the date as well as changing the day. In an April 13 letter, the persistent Leary suggested "a Monday either in the second or third week of November." Several urged a Monday in October to coincide with Canada's Thanksgiving and pointed out that the first Pilgrim Thanksgiving in New England was in October.

With merchant-sponsored parades in

New York, Detroit and elsewhere, Thanksgiving marks the start of the Christmas shopping season, a period in which many stores do more business than in all the rest of the year. At a dinner in Cincinnati on June 14, Fred Lazarus, Jr., whose family owned department stores there and in Columbus, remarked to red-haired George V. Sheridan, executive director of the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants, that there would be six more days of 1939 Christmas business if Thanksgiving could be advanced.

Sheridan looked up the history of Thanksgiving. He found that it had been celebrated on many dates and that George Washington apparently chose the last Thursday in November in 1789 because the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, published that year, named this to be "observed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the fruit of the earth." But Presidents who followed Washington issued no Thanksgiving proclamations. Thomas Jefferson felt one would interfere with religious matters and violate the Constitution. Governors proclaimed Thanks-

When F.D.R. Juggled THANKSGIVING

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1939

To: The President of the United States

From: The Executive Director

Thanksgiving this year, if the custom of the past 70 or 80 years is followed and your proclamation names the last Thursday of November, will fall on November 30, there being five Thursdays in that month this year.

In consequence of this late Thanksgiving date the retail stores and newspapers are anticipating one of the worst Christmas shopping periods in many years. There will be only 20 shopping days and only three Sunday newspaper advertising days.

I am told that fixing the last Thursday of November is a custom that started with Andrew Johnson. There is, of course, no law on the subject. As a most harvest celebration it might properly for most of the country fall on an earlier date. Prior to Andrew Johnson's time the State governors, I believe, issued their own proclamations and fixed their own dates.

The suggestion has been brought to me by the Executive Director of the Ohio Retail Council and the Director of the Ohio State Publishers Association that you might be tempted to break the present precedent and fix the fourth Thursday in November as the date for this year.

The merchants and the publishers have been discussing this among themselves in Ohio, but there has been no publicity concerning their idea. The initiative could be left wholly with you, or if it seemed desirable, a very considerable demand would be voiced by those indicated.

If you are interested I will have prepared a history of the present custom as well as further data on the business situation confronting the merchants and newspapers.



Lowell Mellett (left) and his memo of June 26, 1939, to the President about the date of Thanksgiving.

giving in each state as they pleased. But a determined woman, Mrs. Sara Josepha Hale, editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, induced Abraham Lincoln to proclaim "national" Thanksgivings in 1863 and 1864. Lincoln followed Washington's "last Thursday." Confronted with a five-Thursday November in 1865, so did Andrew Johnson. Later Presidents had done the same but there was no law requiring them to do so.

The late Alexander Wiley, publisher of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, endorsed advancing the date a week. Sheridan and Ed Martin, secretary of the Ohio State Publishers Association, took the idea to Washington and presented it to Lowell Mellett, a soft-spoken former Ohio newspaper editor who was one of President Roosevelt's advisors. Mellett became enthusiastic.

"In consequence of this late Thanksgiving date," he wrote the President on



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

July 6, 1939.

The President,
The White House.
My dear Mr. President:

I have your request of June 29 for my opinion whether you have authority to change the date of Thanksgiving Day from the last Thursday in November to the Monday nearest the fifteenth of November.

In conclusion, therefore, it is my opinion that while it is within your province as a matter of law to designate as Thanksgiving Day the Monday nearest the fifteenth of November instead of the last Thursday in November, it would be advisable to be assured in advance of the concurrence of the Governors of the several States, or at least a great majority of them, inasmuch as many statutes vest concurrent or alternative authority in the Governor of the State. Apart from the misfortune of creating a division with respect to the date of observance of this holiday, in the event one or more Governors for sentimental or other reasons should decline to follow your lead, some doubt or uncertainty would arise in such States as to the legal effect of your action. It could result under several statutes that both days would be legal holidays.

Respectfully,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Attorney General.

Att'y Gen. Frank Murphy's warning (above) to get the governors' support; (below) some governors' reactions.

Thanksgiving Shift Ruffles 11 Governors

'Calendar Tampering'
By Roosevelt Stirs
Traditionalists

America yesterday was a Nation divided against itself on the question of what day it should offer thanks, go to the football classics, and wade into the turkey.

It looked as if there would be two Thanksgiving Days in 1939, the Roosevelt Thanksgiving and the traditional one.

In the angry controversy that followed President Roosevelt's announcement that he was moving up Thanksgiving week, from November 30 to November 23, 11 State Governors made it clear that they would refuse to abide by his "tampering with the calendar." To refuse is certainly their privilege, as the State Department explained that the President's proclamation would be binding only in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

"Maine will stay just where it is," said Gov. Lewis O. Barrow (Republican). "And I guess the rest of New England will refuse to be regimented on its holidays. I could only have been more sur-



W. LEE O'DANIEL

Will Decree Two Thanksgivings Days One for the President, the Other for the Traditionalists

prised had the President changed Thanksgiving Day to his own birthday."

Senator Styles Bridges (Republican), of New Hampshire, said the President's action was a complete surprise "because there had been no See THANKS, Page 5, Column 2

June 26, "the retail stores and newspapers are anticipating one of the worst Christmas shopping periods in many years. There will be only 20 shopping days and only three Sunday newspaper advertising days."

President Roosevelt discussed the idea with his cabinet and on June 29 asked Atty. Gen. Frank Murphy for an opinion as to whether the President had authority "to change the date of Thanksgiving from the last Thursday . . . to the Monday nearest the 15th of November." On July 6, the Attorney General told President Roosevelt that he had the authority but "it would be advisable to be assured in advance of the concurrence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Bill Hassett until his dying day will be first of all a scholar and a gentleman. He will not put things in forceful language so that they will hit you in the eye. Therefore, this memorandum from me covering one I have just received from Bill, the gist of which boils down to the fact that,

"The Protestants will raise Hell" if you change their Thanksgiving Day celebration "from Thursday to Monday" and that:

"You will get deeply involved with the Protestants if you make the attempt." Of course, the Protestants have more or less monopolized Thanksgiving Day. Of course the Catholics celebrate but do not feature their services and for that reason they might go along with you -- but the Protestants will not.



When Roosevelt first proposed a Monday for Thanksgiving, Press Secretary Steve Early (shown with FDR) reported that Protestants would "raise hell."

of the Governors, or at least a great majority of them." Murphy's opinion concluded, "Apart from creating a division with respect to the date . . . in the event one or more Governors for sentimental or other reasons should decline to follow your lead, some doubt or uncertainty would arise in such states as to the legal effect of your action. It could result under several statutes that both days would be legal holidays."



"Bring Mr. Rogers some bacon and eggs, Bassett. He's not celebrating till next week."

Drawing by Peter Arno; Copr © 1939 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

The New Yorker magazine cartoonists had fun with the change of dates.

While Secy. Stephen T. Early prepared two-page letters to each Governor proposing Monday, November 13, as Thanksgiving, his assistant, William D. Hassett, called on the Rev. Dr. W. L. Darby, Executive Secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches, to obtain the view of the Protestant Churches as to the proposed change. Dr. Darby assured him they would be hostile. For one thing, there would be little chance of inducing people to come to church on Monday, just a day after Sunday services.

With the explanation that being “a scholar and a gentleman” prevented Hassett from putting things in forceful language, Secretary Early, on July 17, summarized his assistant’s report for the President in a few words: “The Protestants will raise hell if you change their Thanksgiving Day celebration ‘from Thursday to Monday.’” The letters to the Governors were not mailed. They are now in the files at Hyde Park.

President Roosevelt abandoned the shift of Thanksgiving to a Monday but persisted in the idea of advancing the date to help retailers. A further appeal in their behalf came to him via the Secretary of Commerce on August 4 from Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Mr. Hahn said any advancing of the holiday "would not only be good for business, but for the public as well." The President sent word to Wiley and Lazarus in Cincinnati that he would advance Thanksgiving from Thursday, Novem-

ber 30, to Thursday, November 23, and give them advance warning so they could prepare the business world.

"But he forgot that part," recalls Lazarus, now chairman of Federated Department Stores. "The announcement came from Campobello just as I was sit-



Defiance Sales Corp. (N.Y.) had printed calendars with Thanksgiving erroneously on Nov. 23. Date change made the error correct. **Los Angeles Times** found a Defiance calendar in L.A. Hall of Justice and got Nesta Williams to pose with it.

ting down to the first company dinner of the bride of my son Ralph. She had broken her back over it but I spent the evening on the long-distance telephone talking to retailers. Wiley did the same with publishers.

"It was too late. The squabble was on. We hadn't thought of the long-planned football schedules, school holidays, almanacs and calendars, railroad timetables and other things. Even my brothers who were interested in Ohio State's football team were annoyed."

President Roosevelt fished blissfully for a time, unaware of the furor. The only message about Thanksgiving radioed to the Cruiser *Tuscaloosa* on which he was vacationing was a congratulatory one from Lew Hahn “expressing the appreciation of retail merchants throughout the country.” But news of the opening moves of World War 2 in Europe cut short the cruise. President Roosevelt returned to Washington by special train on August 24 to find newspaper headlines like “Shift in Thanksgiving Date Arouses Whole Country,” and a mountain of letters and telegrams expressing astonishment, approval or consternation at his decision.

“Great balls of blue fire,” wrote a man in Santa Ana, Calif., “what did you want to stir up another tempest for?” A Wichita, Kan., woman asked, “How can you make such a mule of yourself?” A Sherman, Tex., housewife wrote, “I don’t think there has ever been anything that has so completely torn the people up as this has.”

Scores of women who planned to be Thanksgiving brides asked that President Roosevelt make the date definite and advise them. One wrote to Secretary Early three times. A Cincinnati girl who

(Continued on page 47)

By FRANK L. REMINGTON

IN THE FACE OF the swift pace of our advances in technology, from the whole world of space travel and nuclear weaponry to the virtual conquest of polio, man's ancient enemy, the rat, simply smiles and comes along with us. True, this mean, durable rodent has not recently scourged the populations of continents by carrying the flea that carries the Black Death. He is under better control today than he used to be. But he has not surrendered a whit, and he is only under better control because a quiet, unseen war is being waged against him every day. Even so, he continues to wreak an enormous toll on our society and, while man keeps inventing new ways to get rid of him, merrily adapts himself to humanity's changing ways.

Dr. Ralph E. Heal, executive secretary of the National Pest Control Association in Elizabeth, N.J., which comprises 1,100 exterminating firms, estimates that there are in the United States about 6,000 firms engaged in pest control in and around dwellings, stores, industrial plants, boats and other structures. They represent a gross business of \$350 million a year, of which about 30%—or more than \$100 million a year—is spent on the employment of professionals to control rats and mice, with rats the biggest target. About 15,000 people

bait—and the city health department spearheaded a campaign to eliminate the city's 8 million rats. Youngsters distributed information and free bait, and aided health inspectors in an extermination program that produced gratifying results.

Unfortunately, though, as Hamilton Hicks, Jr., Educational Director of the d-Con Co., told this writer, rat control remains a continuing task that requires year-round attention. Without it, rats soon re-establish themselves in their old haunts. In January of this year, New York inaugurated another attack designed to eliminate rats in 6,000 slum buildings. Because landlords of these rat-

Prof. Harold Gunderson, Extension Entomologist at Iowa State University and a leading rat authority, told this writer, "I don't believe that anyone can give a close estimate of the money loss due to rats in the United States. They eat our food, cause tremendous contamination of food and feed, destroy fabrics and gnaw on building materials. Rats bite babies and have been known to kill young livestock. The loss estimates vary from \$2 to \$40 per year per rat."

The rat invasion of suburbia is probably this animal's latest adjustment to modern living. At least two factors have fostered the immigration. Today, the rat finds it necessary to forage further for

How our unwanted companion is adapting to our changing ways, as he has through all history.

infested buildings failed to act, Mayor Robert F. Wagner said: "The city must, for the health of the people concerned, move into the breach."

Though few city residents realize it, rat-borne bubonic plague remains a smoldering danger. In the 14th century,

food because of vast urban renewal projects that eliminate slums and foster better sanitation. The second factor is the modern garbage grinder installed in most new homes which discharges tremendous quantities of edible food into sewer systems. Rats feast upon this garbage.

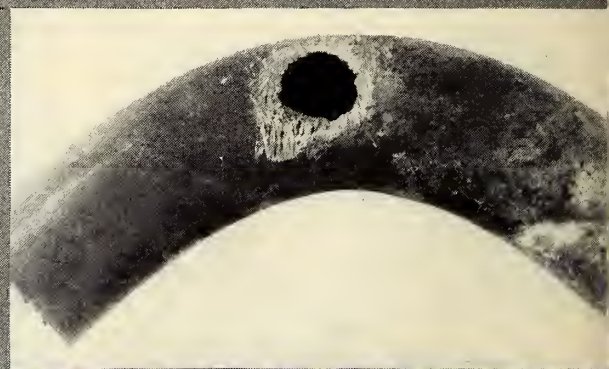
U.S. DEPT OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE



A brown rat caught in the act of raiding an Iowa corn bin.



Electric cable gnawed by rat in Lafayette, Ind.—a cause of many city fires.



Lead pipe gnawed by rats to keep their constantly growing incisor teeth trimmed down.

are employed as professional "vertebrate exterminators" (chiefly rats, but also mice, birds and other vertebrate pests). They make up the bulk of the manpower of the 25,000 professionals in the pest control business.

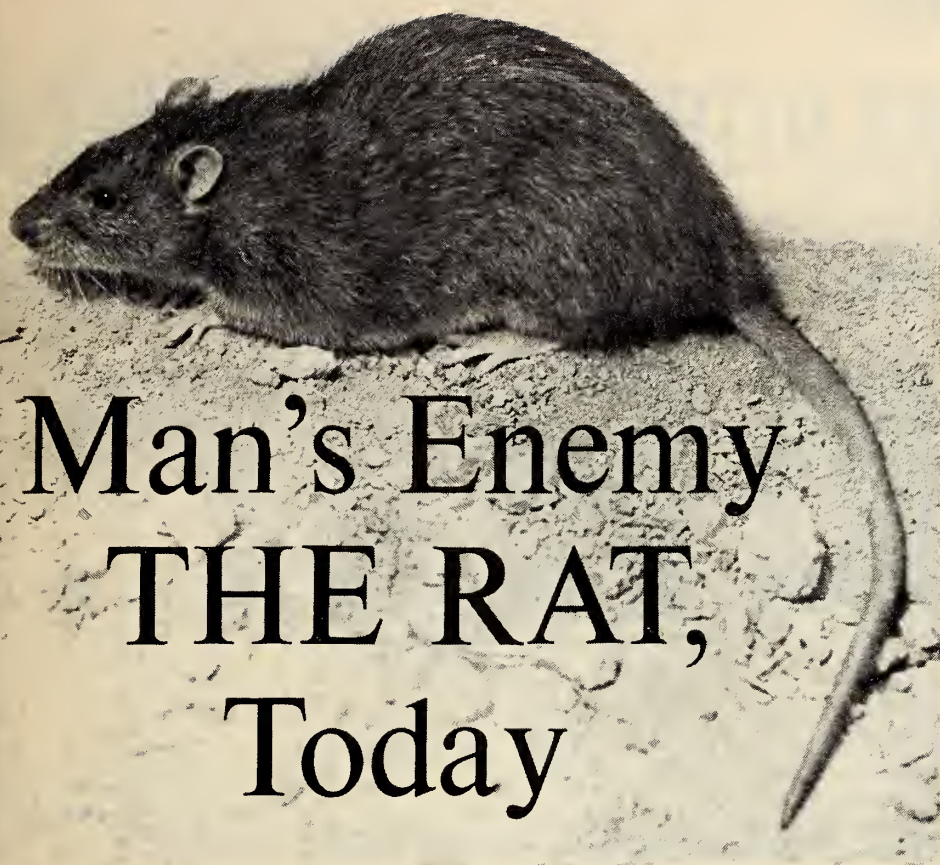
New York began a war on rats in 1960 when the animals ran rampant in lower income areas. In one instance an infant's cries awakened the parents, who discovered a rat gnawing greedily at the baby's fingers. Rats became so bold in an East Side district that babies' cribs had to be covered with wire netting to protect the tots from attack.

The *New York Daily News*, the d-Con Co.—manufacturer of an anticoagulant

plague wiped out a quarter of Europe's population. Last year a five-year-old boy found a dead rat in the back yard of his San Francisco home. His parents hustled the corpse to the U.S. Communicable Disease Center, where technicians discovered it harbored dread bubonic plague bacilli. Chilled by the news, the city health department quickly searched for other plague-infected rats but fortunately discovered no further evidence of the disease. "Should plague break out in a congested American city," says Dr. Leo Kartman of the Communicable Disease Center, "no one could estimate the number of people who would be infected before the epidemic could be contained."

So the city sewer, even as in ancient times, is again a rat haven providing sustenance, comparative safety and hidden runways. Frequently rats dig up through sewer fissures into the better neighborhoods. Occasionally they swim through sewers and enter homes through floor drains.

The common brown rat, also called the Norway rat, probably originated in central or southeastern Asia. It followed the caravan and shipping routes of man—as always—arriving in Europe early in the 18th century, where it drove out the black rat. Ships brought it to America by the time of or before the Revolution and it has spread in every state.



Man's Enemy THE RAT, Today

It owes its survival to many of the same qualities that man owes his to—being tough, smart, adaptable and, to a great extent, fearless. Though a rodent, as the rabbit is, the rat is the tiger of the rodent family — “fierce and cunning” says *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. It will fight back so savagely when cornered that to “fight like a cornered rat” is part of our language.

The rat's ability to live, as man does, on any of a large variety of foods makes it as independent as man is of a specialized food supply. Many animals are thinned out by destruction of their habitats. The brown rat's habitat is man's—his fields, his dwellings, factories, warehouses, wharfs, ships, sewers, cities, chicken houses, stables, barns, gardens. The rat adapts, mentally and temperamentally as well as biologically, to new situations. He makes himself at home in a corner or on a ship at sea, in a hole in the ground or between the rafters of a house, and is a strong swimmer on or under water. Instinctive behavior in animals makes them liable to easier control, but individual rats—again like man—appear to learn a great deal through experience and observation. If a farmer vigorously hunts rats, they learn that they have a tough landlord and will re-

main almost invisible; but if the farmer doesn't go after them they may run in plain sight in his barnyard and chicken houses. Their boldness increases with their numbers. Not long ago a Maryland farmer who had been indifferent to rats was visited by a rat hunting party of friends, with fox terriers. The terriers, who could hardly find a rat in the open on their own farms, killed 250 in an hour as their owners flushed rats out of chicken houses, haystacks, deep weeds and piles of empty feed bags in daylight.

The average length of the adult Norway rat is 16 to 18 inches including the

tail, which is 7 to 7½ inches long. He weighs from ten to 17 ounces, and a one pound rat is considered unusually large. The largest authenticated record is 2¾ pounds, or 44 ounces. The average life span is only about eight months, but individuals can live beyond three years. Scientists say that proportionately “brain weight” to “body weight” the rat has more brains than man.

A brown rat's vision is poor, but the senses of smell, taste, hearing and touch are keen. Frequent sniffings tell him much about his surroundings and the location and choice of food. He is frightened by unusual sounds and usually hurries to safety, but he becomes accus-

(Continued on page 50)



Bill Spitz, of the Big State Exterminating Co., keeps this big poison-making machine busy to control rats at docksites of Port Houston, Tex.



One night's catch of rats in traps in a single warehouse.



SHOULD THE U. S. RECOGNIZE A

YES

Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.)
12th District

ONE obvious step to rid the Americas of communism is the recognition of a free, non-communist Cuban Government in Exile.

Historically and traditionally, the United States has recognized many free governments in exile—and still does. Today, for example, we continue to recognize the exiled governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania despite the fact that these European countries are republics of the Soviet Union.

Conditions necessitating the recognition of governments in exile in other countries exist in Cuba today . . . an alien government occupying a previously recognized free country.

Once a Cuban Government in Exile is recognized, it can legally receive our assistance as well as the assistance of other hemispheric nations. It would fall under the provisions of the treaties of Rio and Caracas. It could become a member of the Organization of American States.

A Government in Exile could, as well, accomplish these objectives: a) Provide a rallying force for all Cuban refugees; b) Give encouragement and help to the Cuban underground; c) Give courage and hope to the oppressed anti-Castro Cubans who are in the majority in Cuba; d) Provide the means for Cubans to win back their own freedom.

A recent report of the Senate's "Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees" said: "Castro and communism must be ex-



pelled from Cuba. They will be buried the deepest, if buried by Cubans—on the island and in exile."

The exile community cannot help accomplish this objective unless it wins the support of the entire free world. The United States must take the leadership by recognizing a free Cuban Government in Exile, thus encouraging the OAS to follow suit.

Until recently, the strongest argument against recognizing a Cuban Government in Exile was the supposed difficulty of knowing which exile group to recognize. The exile community itself has answered this argument. Recently, a group named the Comité Pro-Referendum was able to locate 75,103 Cubans in exile throughout the world who, by reason of age and other normal standards, qualified as voters. All were mailed ballots on which they could vote for or against a panel of five widely respected, nonpolitical Cuban exiles to represent the exile community.

Votes cast in favor of the panel numbered 40,905. Opposed, 979. Thus, 98% of the votes cast were in support of this group, an accomplishment which clearly dispelled the belief that Cubans cannot get together politically.

Many claim that recognizing governments in exile has been an historically unsuccessful way to free captive nations. Maybe this is true. But Cuba, unlike the enslaved European countries, is an island of slavery in a hemisphere of free nations. As such, it cannot stand if we take clearly needed steps, one of which is recognition of a free Cuban Government in Exile.

William Cramer

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE ?

NO

Sen. Philip A. Hart
(D-Mich.)



A RECENT report by the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees “encourages efforts toward finding a broad formula for unity among Cuban exile organizations . . . A broadly based exile organization could authoritatively address governments, international bodies, and public opinion in the cause of Cuban freedom.”

The report calls “inadvisable,” however, a Government in Exile. The Subcommittee’s view is heavily weighted on the side of logic and prudence.

One of the principle reasons is the historical experience which suggests clearly that governments in exile offer little substance in efforts to regain a lost country. Such governments tend to lose touch with the people inside the country. Yet, in the case of Cuba, expertly organized internal resistance will be an important element in securing the island’s freedom. Few Americans or Cuban exiles advocate outright invasion.

Responsible exile leaders who command loyalties within Cuba, logically should assist the internal resistance. As the Subcommittee report states, the leaders’ ties with Cuba “should be encouraged and strengthened in order to maintain and broaden the fire of disaffection and eventual revolt.”

A popular anti-Castro movement, or defection in the armed forces or government, could well develop into an organized political alternative to the Castro regime. It is conceivable that freedom fighters could secure control of a piece of territory, establish a provisional government, and ask for recognition and assistance.

The United States—and the Organization of American States—should be free to take advantage of such developments, and to respond favorably to requests for assistance if other conditions warrant it. A recognized Government in Exile, however, would tie our hands. It is improbable that an exile government would have strong connections with a revolutionary provisional government on Cuban soil.

There are other reasons against recognizing a Government in Exile. Most observers, including exile leaders, agree it would be difficult to find a stable coalition which could unite the majority of exiles behind it. Too many competing elements exist. Moreover, any selection made inevitably would be labeled a puppet government.

And our ability to work with those left out would be severely limited, causing many secondary problems to detract from the main issue of Cuba’s freedom.

On the legal side, a most important factor to consider is that U.S. recognition of an exile government would free Castro of Cuba’s obligations under the Guantanamo Treaty. The United States should not make it easier for Castro to dodge his treaty obligations through direct action or in the United Nations. But that is precisely the effect our recognition of a Government in Exile would have.

Cuba’s freedom is important to the security and development of the Western Hemisphere. But it is doubtful that a recognized Government in Exile would lend much support to the variety of efforts needed in pursuing this objective.

Philip A. Hart

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for October the arguments in PRO & CON:
Should The U.S. Recognize A Cuban Govern-
ment in Exile?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE U.S.

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT RECOGNIZE A CUBAN GOV'T IN EXILE.

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWNSTATE



Shooting Crows on the Wing

ALTHOUGH GAME-BIRD seasons are short and bag limits small, if you go crow hunting this fall you should enjoy fabulous wingshooting. Most hunters are reluctant to try it; they believe the canny crow is too difficult to lure within shotgun range. It's true that these birds are probably the wisest in the animal kingdom. They have their own language and an organized community system, one feature of which is a kind of kangaroo court which judges and executes its lawbreakers. They avoid hunters by posting sentries for a feeding flock and by sending out scouts to investigate suspicions of danger. And little escapes their sharp eyes. But as autumn weather grows colder, their intelligence becomes an advantage to a shot-gunner who knows their habits. He can bag a hundred or more of these pests a day.

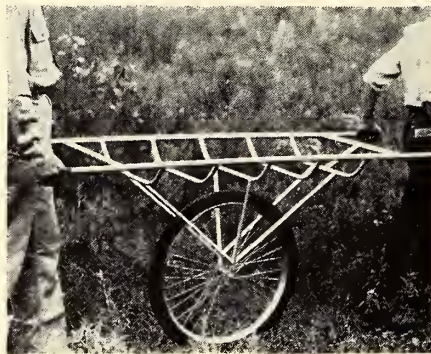
In fall the scattered crows, which have lived as family units during the summer, prepare for winter by assembling in large groups, or *roosts*, which contain thousands of individuals. These are about a half-mile in diameter and the birds of each roost gather in it every night. At dawn they leave it quickly to feed and play, returning to it gradually from early afternoon till dusk. But on these daily migrations they travel definite flyways, about eight or more, to and from an assembly area on each flyway which is about four miles from the roost. Therefore the hunter has a number of direct four-mile routes he can locate over which crows will be flying twice a day. If he hides on one of them, preferably in the afternoon when the flights continue for a longer period, he can literally burn up a case of shotgun shells.

The location of a roost (which usually is deep in the woods) and the position of its flyways can be found by observing and following the crows in the afternoon. Don't disturb a roost or the birds may abandon it and your season's shooting will be ruined. When you decide to hunt, choose a flyway on which the crows will be flying into the wind; they will fly lower and more slowly. Select a spot between the roost and assembly area, about three miles from the roost, build a brush blind or cover yourself with war-surplus camouflage netting (wear a white ski suit when snow has fallen), hang a dozen crow decoys on nearby trees and get ready for fast action. After each flock has passed, gather and hide the dead crows. A crow call will bring the birds closer if you are skilled in its use. And an owl decoy on a tree branch will help; the owl is the crows' No. 1 enemy because it can attack them in their roost at night when they can't see. Or instead of an owl, use a live cat tethered to a rope, and give him your first dead bird as a reward for his services; the cat is another crow enemy.

When crows are on the wing in daylight, far from fleeing these enemies the crows will make aggressive "divebombing" runs at them to drive them off.

YOU'LL BAG MORE GAME if you improve your hearing by using a second-hand hearing aid, advises H. M. Miller of Logan, Kansas. After practicing with it in the woods, you'll be able to distinguish the various distant sounds such as those of moving deer, the cluck of grouse and the low call of quail. Then, since hearing aids are directional, you can easily locate the source of each sound. Any hearing aid dealer can get you a used one. Buy the cheapest available. It will probably be the old-fashioned large kind, but size is no disadvantage for this purpose.

CARRYING A DEER out of the woods is a backbreaking job, even for two hunters. And carrying it is the best way; dragging



it ruins the hide. Harry Miller of Sarasota, Fla., decided to spare his back and rigged a stretcher-like cradle of tubular steel with a bicycle wheel mounted below it. The four stretcher handles, two in front and two in the rear, are provided with rubber bike grips. With this device, deer carrying is easy, even over rough ground.

INSECT REPELLENTS protect you from bugs that bite, but they may have a bite of their own, warns Ken Dixon of Walkerton, Ind. Some of them contain solvents which eat away the varnish on your gunstock or fishing rod. Test your repellent on a piece of varnished wood. If it makes the varnish cloudy or sticky, wash your hands before handling your rod or gun.

SHOULD THE THERMOMETER drop unexpectedly and catch you with insufficient warm hunting clothing, there's no need to stay close to your camp fire, advises E. Mayover of Bradenton, Fla. Just use the old hobo trick: fold several thicknesses of newspaper and slip them under the front and back of your hunting jacket. Tuck

the edge inside your trousers to hold it in place. Newspaper in the soles of your boots will help keep your feet warm, also. It's surprisingly good insulation.

WHEN A FOG TRAPS YOU out on a lake, your best friend is a compass. Without one you'll row in circles because you unconsciously pull harder with your stronger arm. Even an outboard motor won't keep you on a straight course. A method to keep you on a constant heading, once you've estimated the direction of land from the wind or shore noises, is to drag about 15 feet of rope from the stern of your boat, says David Blade of Hammond, Ind. When the rope follows straight out behind, you're traveling straight; when it slants at an angle, you're turning. A large surface lure on the same length of fishline will work as well.

MATCH CACHE for hunters and anglers is suggested by David Schnarrs of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Dip the heads of matches in melted paraffin to waterproof them, then take off the butt plate of your rifle or shotgun, drill a hole in the stock if one isn't there already, stuff the matches inside and replace the butt plate. Remove the end caps from the handles of your fishing rods and do the same. You'll never be without an emergency fire-starter.

WHEN YOU GO BOAT FISHING, in salt water especially, take along a pair of binoculars. You'll be able to see distant gulls and terns when they gather in flocks and dart close to the surface. This indicates a good fishing spot because they snatch baitfish which are attempting to escape the large fish feeding on them. Sometimes you can see the baitfish jumping in a silver cloud. Bluefish will fill their stomachs with them, then disgorge them and feed again; in this case the birds swoop down on the dead baitfish floating on the water. In fresh water, binoculars enable you to spot jumping fish and schools breaking the surface.

THERE'S ALWAYS AN EASIER WAY, and Charles Sebastian of Kemah, Texas, has found one for quail hunting. He first finds the coveys, then lets his dogs hunt them. He says this is easier than it seems. When he arrives at the hunting grounds at daybreak, he whistles a few times and if a covey is near, it will answer. Then he marks its direction with a stick or a line scratched on the ground, and drives a quarter-mile down the road where he repeats his whistle, etc. After he has several coveys located in this manner, he turns his dogs loose at each marker in turn and directs them to the birds.

VARIOUS DEVICES for carrying snelled hooks are on the market. But David Burns of Chicago, Ill., spaces the hooks on a length of Scotch tape and places another piece of tape on top to seal them, then rolls them up for easy storing in his tackle kit. When he needs a hook he just peels it off.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

OCTOBER 1964

VETS PENSION REFORM BILL (HR1927) PASSES HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY, HITS ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION IN SENATE:

HR1927, The American Legion's veterans pension reform bill, passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote on August 11--by a count of 388 to 0 . . . As passed, the bill that was originally introduced by Rep. Roland Libonati (Ill.) had been amended in the House Veterans Affairs Committee before reporting it out (See Sept. "Newsletter.") . . . While lacking many of the original provisions it was still a liberalization of the present law, especially for vets and widows in most need.

The bill then went to the Senate Finance Committee, where "Newsletter" and most observers thought it would have clear sailing . . . The passage by the House had been understood to indicate an agreement by Senate and Administration leaders to adopt HR1927 in the House-passed version . . . "Newsletter" is trapped by the timing in reporting here the result of what developed into a confusing situation . . . With the Democratic National Convention and the sad death of Mrs. Harry Byrd, wife of the Senate Finance Committee Chairman, Senate action was delayed beyond our present deadline, though the Committee held hearings . . . As we went to press the bill did not have clear sailing . . . The Budget Bureau reported opposition to the bill in verbal testimony, and VA Chief John S. Gleason, Jr., also reported verbally to the Committee that he anticipated Administration opposition . . . At our presstime, our grapevine (which we only treat as a grapevine and not the final word), intimated that the Administration might go along with the bill, but seek additional amendments of its own first . . . All of which left pension reform for this year in the hazy area of (1) maybe nothing, (2) maybe a watered version, (3) maybe the House version, due to the turn of events brought on by Administration testimony in the Senate . . . The upshot may be known to readers from the public press before "Newsletter" reports again.

In view of the situation, The American Legion called on its local leadership

across the country to implore their Senators speedily to pass the House version . . . No veterans pension reform has been adopted since the present law was passed in 1959 . . . The bill adopted then (PL86-211) was imperfect, while cost-of-living increases since then would have outmoded it to the detriment of the veterans unfortunate enough to meet the conditions of a VA pension long since, had it been a perfect law at the time.

Among the salient points of the House version of HR1927 are increases in pension payments to veterans and widows in the lower income brackets; a raising of the income ceilings in the two lowest income brackets; and a waiving of 10% of any retirement pay, public or private, as income that could restrict receipt of a VA pension . . . The latter has special immediate importance since increases in Social Security benefits are envisioned in the near future . . . When counted as income by a VA pensioner, they have the effect in many cases of giving him a small Social Security increase while making him ineligible for larger sums in VA pension . . . As every person so affected is already in an extremely low income bracket, and bereft of his normal breadwinning abilities, Social Security increases without the benefits of HR1927 are more cruel than beneficial to large numbers of VA pensioners.

VETERANS NURSING CARE BILL ENACTED INTO LAW, AUG. 19:

President Johnson signed HR8009, the veterans nursing care bill, on August 19, after it had cleared the Senate on Aug. 4 . . . The important measure (see "Newsletter," Sept.) authorizes 4,000 vets nursing care beds in the VA, in addition to VA's 125,000 hospital-bed ceiling; and encourages many more vets nursing care beds in the states by giving federal aid to states which create veterans nursing care facilities . . . Bill originated in House Vets Affairs Committee, and was strongly backed by The American Legion, because of the great need for it among aged and chronically ill veterans who are eligible for VA medical care, but for whom nursing is actually needed.

LEGION BACKS BILL TO EXTEND SOCIAL SECURITY BEYOND AGE 18 FOR STUDENTS

The American Legion has strongly backed HR11865 in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee . . . HR11865 would extend Social Security benefit payments to dependent children beyond age 18, and up to age 21, if they are enrolled in an approved school and remain unmarried . . . Under present law, those Social Security benefits paid as the result of the death, retirement or disability of a worker, on behalf of his children, stop when the children reach 18 . . . The Legion has noted that this cutoff impairs opportunities for higher education for such children . . . In Res. 544 of its 1962 Nat'l Convention the Legion urged a law to extend the age limit beyond 18 if the child is continuing in school, which HR11865 would do.

On Aug. 10, Edward J. Wieland, Assistant American Legion Americanism Director, in urging passage of the bill before the Senate committee, noted that there are 2,521,000 American children under 18 receiving such benefits . . . As the chief family wage earner is either deceased or retired for age or disability in each such case, the cutoff at 18 works an economic hardship if the child is in school . . . Many school dropouts may be attributed to this, Wieland noted . . . He noted that among all school dropouts, economic hardship has been named the cause of 40% of them in case studies . . . He cited Social Security Agency figures that 240,000 children between 18 and 21 would benefit from the bill (if enacted) during the month of September this year, all of whom are, or would be, in school . . . A subsequent proposal in the committee to make the cutoff at age 22 would bring that figure to 275,000.

Wieland is the Legion's staff specialist on Education and Scholarships, based at Indianapolis Hq.

LEGION OPPOSES REVISION OF IMMIGRATION LAW IN ABSENCE OF STUDY OF ITS EFFECTS:

The American Legion, through the person of Nat'l Americanism Commission Chairman Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.), has opposed HR7700 and other bills to alter the basic McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, in an appearance before the subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

In lengthy testimony, O'Connor noted that Congress had failed to finance a joint study committee on immigration policy, created in 1952 . . . As a result, any attempt to alter our immigration policy today would be done in the dark with respect to its diverse possible effects on this nation and the nations from which new immigrants might come under a new policy . . . He especially pointed out the probable error of recommendations that new unskilled labor be encouraged to enter the country, in view of the present problems of the labor unions and under-trained high school graduates and dropouts in our increasingly technological society.

The Legion would oppose any change in the basic law, said O'Connor, pending a study that would cover its impact on national security and subversion; crime, pauperism, and morality; its relation to our natural population growth and its problems; its effect on the urban-rural balance; its relation to automation, technological skills and unemployment; its effect on the manpower, economy and social conditions of the nations or origin; its relation to immigration policies of other nations; the probable net impact on our standard of living, and its meaning to our educational facilities.

O'Connor scoffed at arguments that the present policy "is dead" because of temporary additional quotas admitted after WW2, and "should therefore" be superseded . . . Basic policy, he intimated, should stand on fact, not semantics.

LEGION SUPPORTS BILL RESTRICTING DANGEROUS DRUGS:

In testimony given by Child Welfare Director Randel Shake, The American Legion has supported S2628, a bill to exercise more federal control over certain dangerous drugs, including barbiturates and amphetamines . . . They have recently had a growing use among teen-agers for non-medical purposes in what Shake described to the Senate Labor Committee's Subcommittee on Health as "blue angels," "yellow jackets," "beanies" and "pep pills."

Shake noted that stepped up use of such drugs by teen-agers purely to feel their effects had been reported to the Legion by its spokesmen in its various Child Welfare Areas in the nation, as a result of which the Legion called for more federal control of the drugs at its 1963 National Convention.

NEWS^{OF THE} AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

OCTOBER 1964

Upland, Calif., Baseball Team Wins Legion Little World Series

Post 73 rebounds from defeat by Charlotte, N.C., Post 9 to take final game of tourney at Little Rock, Ark.



The champions: Upland Post 73 baseball team, of Upland, Calif., winner of the 38th annual American Legion Little World Series.

The baseball team of young men 18 and under sponsored by Upland, Calif., Post 73, American Legion, is the national American Legion Baseball champion for 1964. The Californians won their title in the final game of the 38th annual Little World Series at Little Rock, Ark., on Monday, Aug. 31. They turned back for the second time in the tourney the team representing Horner's Nest Post 9, Charlotte, N.C.

The finals, staged by M. M. Eberts Post 1, were the culmination of Legion post-sponsored activity of 240,000 boys from all over the United States. The 128 players on the eight teams that reached the national finals at Little Rock battled through local, city, county, state, and regional levels of competition. To put them there took countless hours of organizing, coaching, befriending, travel planning, stimulating, and guiding by each volunteer coach and manager. In these round robin finals, two losses were necessary to eliminate a team.

Former big league stars were guests of Post 1 at the banquet which preceded the games: Stan Musial, Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, Bill Dickey, George Kell (who was master of ceremonies), Lon Warneke, and Carl Sawatski. Gomez was the hit of the night: "I owe what success I had to clean living and a fast, friendly

outfield. . . I made Joe DiMaggio a star. Nobody knew he could go back on a ball until I pitched."

The then Legion Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley attended the banquet, took part in the opening, and presented a plaque to Arkansas Traveler business manager Ray Winder in appreciation for services to the Legion World Series. The Travelers, a professional minor league club leading the Pacific Coast League at the time, gave the use of the field, staff, and lights for night ball gratis. Hard working general chairman of the Post 1 baseball committee was Thomas A. Moore.

Upland, making its first appearance in the Little World Series, defeated Charlotte, 3-1, early in the week, lost, 2-0, in a rematch, then downed the Carolina team 3-1, for the national title. Sponsored by the Blanchard Distributing Co. (petroleum products), the team drew its players from four schools (high and prep). Only two boys will be ineligible for next year's competition.

The manager is Ted Miller, who in private life works in aircraft maintenance. The coach, Max Harmon, is in construction work. Winning the Legion title gave Upland a season record of 37 won, 16 lost.

It was the second successive win by a California team. In 38 national Legion

championships, California teams have won the title ten times and have been runner-up four times.

Champion Upland, backed all the way by vociferous rooters, conquered Detroit, 7-0; Charlotte, 3-1; Lewiston, 5-0; lost to Charlotte, 2-0; and defeated Charlotte, 3-1.

The champions had everything—pitching brilliance and depth, hitting (four batters in the first six in the averages), and sound fielding. Rollie Fingers pitched two victories for Upland, played outfield, won the batting title with an average for the regional and finals competition of .450, and was chosen the Outstanding Legion Player of 1964.

The James F. Daniel Award, the Sportsmanship Trophy, went to Joseph F. Moody, Charlotte's catcher.

Fingers clinched the title game for Upland, yielding only two hits and fanning 10. California's Fred Wilding tripled in the third inning and scored on Dave Shoji's single. In the sixth, Bill Holland hit one of his two doubles and got to third on Mike Balboni's single. Dean Harmon doubled and two runs came in.

With the bases full in the fourth, Charlotte's Bob Vessell scored from third after the catch of Skippy Hull's liner to deep center.

The eight finalists, who got to the Little World Series by winning their state titles and then beating back 43 other state champions in regional eliminations, were the teams sponsored by:

▲ Upland Post 73, Upland, Calif. (National, Region 8 and California champion).

▲ Horner's Nest Post 9, Charlotte, N.C. (National runner-up, Region 3 and North Carolina champion).

▲ Henry J. Sweeney Post 2, Manchester, N.H. (Region 1 and New Hampshire champion).

▲ Arthur Huttner-Carmine Pasqualini Post 1367, Staten Island, N.Y. (Region 2 and New York champion).

▲ Broadmoor Post 215, New Orleans, La. (Region 4 and Louisiana champion).

▲ Thomas A. Edison Post 187, Detroit, Mich. (Region 5 and Michigan champion).

▲ Becker-Chapman Post 138, Waterloo, Ia. (Region 6 and Iowa champion).

▲ Lewis-Clark Post 13, Lewiston, Ida. (Region 7 and Idaho champion).

The opening game was a fashion show in which Lewiston, Ida., appeared in highly sensible and attractive uniforms

PHOTO BY DOUGLAS SHELTON



Charlotte's catcher, Joseph F. Moody, won James F. Daniel Sportsmanship Trophy.

that defied baseball tradition. The team was dressed in blue T-shirts, knee-length shorts, and knee-high socks. Explained Manager Dwight Church: "Back home we've started double-headers at 6 p.m. with the temperature at 110 degrees, so we decided to look for a cooler way to play ball." The shorts are cut-down baseball trousers.

Lewiston's coach, Dwight Church, was a member of that team some years ago when it won the Idaho title four straight years. This year's club has also won four straight. This is its first participation in the nationals. Manchester, 25-time state Legion champion, drew 23,000 fans to its five regional games.

After Gov. Orval Faubus threw two opening pitches prior to Game #2, the official opener, Richard Folkers, 6-foot, 150-pound Waterloo, Ia., hurler, made his Legion season record 18-0 and his career Legion record 28-0 when he fanned 12 New Orleans hitters to win the night contest.

Upland's Mike Price (pitcher) and Roland Fingers (p-of) toured in the early season with an amateur team sponsored by the Los Angeles Dodgers. A high incidence of broken bats plagued the tourney. "You can blame that on the current craze for light bats," said one official.

The Staten Island team demonstrated a perfect play against Detroit when, with

a man on third itching to score, second baseman John Young alertly broke up a potential double steal attempt by cutting off the throw from the catcher, chasing the runner back toward first, then quickly throwing to third to get the man there.

Two fine pitching performances were seen when Lewiston nosed out Waterloo, 2-0. Grogan and Folkers allowed a total of one earned run between them. In this game, Lewiston's second baseman, Wayne Adams, 5' 7" and 140 pounds, went far back in short right center and, while falling, caught a crucial bid for a hit. He was later cut on the right cheekbone by a bad hop on a ground ball. The blow shattered his glasses, but he continued to play and later had six stitches put in the gash.

Upland continued to serve up star pitchers. Following Price and Fingers, Steve Kokor, a 6' 3" righthander, shut out the hustling Lewiston team, 5-0. Upland's Price, Fingers, and Kokor at this point had struck out 29 and allowed just one unearned run in 27 innings of finals play. (In the entire series they gave three earned runs in five games.)

Lewiston startled the spectators. Each player ran practically at top speed in taking and leaving the field, after a base on balls, after being hit by a pitched ball, and even after being called out on strikes.

Centerfielders George Barracco of New Orleans and Dale Callahan of Lewiston made stirring catches of deep drives. Two of the best hits were by Jerry Pompa of Detroit and Skippy Hull of Charlotte—high on the outfield wall.

The Charlotte team, after its Region 3 victory, set out for Little Rock and eventually arrived there by way of Dallas, Texas. Fog disrupted airline schedules.

Waterloo's left fielder, John Miller, against Detroit, caught a long foul fly and doubled himself over the low railing in foul territory, but held the ball.

Against Upland in Game #13, Carolina's Moody grounded out, but got another chance when the first base umpire declared he had called time. Moody then doubled and later scored. It was the game's only run for seven innings.

Game #1: Lewiston, Ida., got three runs with two out in the first inning of the series opener and was never headed.



Upland's Rollie Fingers won batting title & Outstanding Player of Year Award.

Hurler John Hamilton held Manchester, N.H., scoreless for nine innings, giving three hits (two by Darrell Buck). Losing pitcher Bob Peacock yielded seven hits, permitted no score after the first inning uprising. Lewiston 3, Manchester 0.

Game #2: Waterloo, Ia., nosed out New Orleans, La., by 3-2 in a tight pitching and fielding battle. Rich Folkers fanned 12 New Orleans batters and gave them four hits. Gerald Schoen gave the Iowa hitters the same number, but walked two batters in the third inning, both of whom scored on John Miller's line single.

Game #3: A constantly threatened 1-0 lead by Staten Island, N.Y., over Charlotte, N.C., lasted four innings despite bombardment of pitcher John Hurley by the Carolinians. Then, in the fifth, Charlotte lined up its big bats and pushed across three runs. The final figures were: Charlotte 8 runs, 17 hits, 4 errors; Staten Island 1, 3, 3. Ronnie Lemonds got four hits for the winners. Garry Hill held New York to three hits and got three, fanned 10, and allowed no earned runs.

Game #4: Another tight ball game was broken open when Upland, Calif., erupted for four runs in the fifth and three in the seventh. Final score: Upland 7, Detroit, Mich. 0. Pitcher Mike Price struck out 11 Detroiters, gave four hits, and got two hits.

Game #5: Detroit relief pitcher Fred

CELEBRITIES ATTENDING LEGION BASEBALL BANQUET AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.



Lefty Gomez



Lon Warneke



Stan Musial



Carl Sawatski



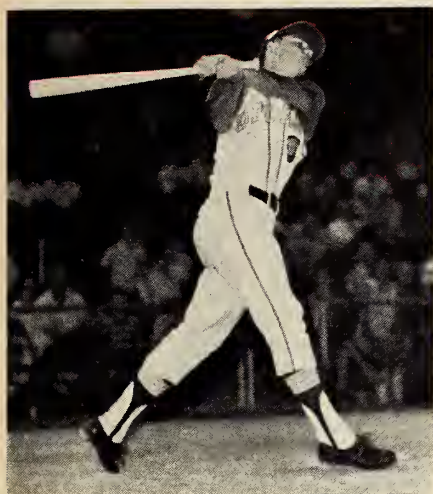
Bill Dickey



George Kell



Daniel F. Foley



COVERAGE AND PHOTOS BY ROY MILLER

Upland lost Game #13 to Charlotte despite swing of pinch-hitting Jerry Regan.

Beauregard started this game and went all the way to set back Staten Island, N. Y., 3-2, when a ninth-inning New York rally produced one run and then died. Detroit catcher Mike Jamula, 6'2" and 210, drove in two runs with a two-out single in the top of the ninth.

Game #6: The New Orleans Ramblers accepted Manchester Sports' 6 errors, 1 hit batsman, 2 wild pitches, 2 passed balls, and a balk in the course of posting a 14-4 win over the New Englanders. The winners got 14 hits. George Ditta, with a 14-1 pitching record, fanned 11 losers and had good support.

Game #7: The poise of Upland's pitching was again in evidence as Rollie Fingers (6' 4", 190, Bat. Aver. .500) held Charlotte's strong hitters to three hits and one unearned run. John Richards hurled a fine game, too, for Charlotte, yielding only one earned run. Each pitcher fanned seven. Although California got eight hits, it needed Carolina errors to score. Upland 3, Charlotte 1.

Game #8: Bill Grogan, 15-year-old Lewiston pitcher, gave hurler Rich Folkers his first Legion career defeat, shutting out Waterloo, 2-0, with two hits, walking none, and fanning nine. Folkers struck out 14. Dropped fly balls and a scratch single gave Lewiston both runs.

Game #9: Detroit 11, Waterloo 2. Seven Waterloo errors eased Detroit's way to 11 runs on eight hits, while Bob Sobditch handcuffed the Iowa batsmen, fanning eight. Peter Garbaty threw the last two innings for the winners.

Game #10: Charlotte 6, New Orleans 1. Garry Hill hurled his second three-hit game of the finals and for the second time an unearned run deprived him of a shutout. New Orleans didn't score until the ninth inning.

Game #11: Upland 5, Lewiston 0. Steven Kokor, tabbed by Upland's coach

before the finals as "likely to be outstanding," shut out hustling Lewiston, 5-0, showing speed and poise. Kokor 6' 3", 170, one more year of eligibility) gave six hits and fanned 11. It was a tight 1-0 game for five innings. Losing pitcher John Hamilton gave only two earned runs. There were five Lewiston errors.

Game #12: Detroit 5, Lewiston 1. A tense, 1-1 stand-off for six innings, this game was clinched by a four-run Detroit uprising in the seventh. Rick Konik held Lewiston to three hits and one unearned run, fanned nine, got himself three hits, and batted in two runs. Detroit's runs came via three hits, four misplays, a stolen base, and a bunt.

Game #13: Charlotte 2, Upland 0. A surprise to those outside the Charlotte team was pitcher Bob Boyd (although he had a 9-1 record), who shut out highly favored Upland with one hit. Many long Upland smacks went directly to outfielders. Mike Price yielded six hits and fanned 16 Carolinians (the highest one-game total of the series), 14 on swinging third strikes. Both defenses were great.

Game #14: Charlotte 10, Detroit 2. Short on pitching after a strenuous week, both teams hung on by their nails. John Richards and Bill Sellers, hurling for Charlotte, fared better than Detroit's Fred Beauregard. Charlotte made the most of its 10 hits, and each side committed three errors. Rain delayed starting about 40 minutes.

Here are the round-by-round results of the 1964 Little World Series, with teams eliminated by two losses:

First Round

Lewiston, Ida. (Post 13)	3
Manchester, N.H. (Post 2)	0
Waterloo, Ia. (Post 138)	3
New Orleans, La. (Post 215)	2
Charlotte, N.C. (Post 9)	8
Staten Island, N.Y. (Post 1367)	1
Upland, Calif. (Post 73)	7
Detroit, Mich. (Post 187)	0
(All teams still in.)	

Second Round

Detroit	3
Staten Island	2
New Orleans	14
Manchester	4
Upland	3
Charlotte	1
Lewiston	2
Waterloo	0
(Staten Island, N.Y., and Manchester, N.H., eliminated; Upland, Calif., and Lewiston, Ida., undefeated; others one loss each.)	

Third Round

Detroit	11
Waterloo	2
Charlotte	6
New Orleans	1
Upland	5
Lewiston	0

(Waterloo, Ia., and New Orleans, La., eliminated; Upland undefeated; Detroit, Charlotte, Lewiston, one loss each.)

Fourth Round

Detroit	5
Lewiston	1
Charlotte	2
Upland	0

(Lewiston, Ida., eliminated; all others, one loss.)

Fifth Round

Charlotte	10
Detroit	2

(Upland drew a bye; Detroit, Mich., eliminated; Upland, Charlotte, one loss each.)

Sixth Round

Upland	3
Charlotte	1

(Upland, Calif., is the champion. Charlotte, S.C., the runner-up.)

State Winners

Here are the State and D. C. 1964 American Legion Baseball champions:

ALABAMA: Post 34, Tuscaloosa.
 ALASKA: Post 1, Anchorage.
 ARIZONA: Post 1, Phoenix.
 ARKANSAS: Post 31, Fort Smith.
 CALIFORNIA: Post 73, Upland.
 COLORADO: Post 18, Greeley.
 CONNECTICUT: Post 2, Bristol.
 DELAWARE: Post 12, Claymont.
 D.C.: Post 36, Washington.
 FLORIDA: Post 12, West Palm Beach.
 GEORGIA: Post 20, Athens.
 HAWAII: Post 32, Aiea.
 IDAHO: Post 13, Lewiston.
 ILLINOIS: Post 56, Bloomington.
 INDIANA: Post 25, Princeton.
 IOWA: Post 138, Waterloo.
 KANSAS: Post 14, Lawrence.
 KENTUCKY: Post 31, Paducah.
 LOUISIANA: Post 215, New Orleans.
 MAINE: Post 5, Waterville.
 MARYLAND: Post 70, Easton.
 MASSACHUSETTS: Post 293, East Longmeadow.
 MICHIGAN: Post 187, Detroit.
 MINNESOTA: Post 403, Minneapolis.
 MISSISSIPPI: Post 112, Jackson.
 MISSOURI: Post 153, Poplar Bluff.
 MONTANA: Post 4, Billings.
 NEBRASKA: Post 53, Grand Island.
 NEVADA: Post 16, Fallon.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE: Post 2, Manchester.
 NEW JERSEY: Post 72, Brooklawn.
 NEW MEXICO: Post 28, Roswell.
 NEW YORK: Post 1367, Staten Island.
 NORTH CAROLINA: Post 9, Charlotte.
 NORTH DAKOTA: Post 40, Mandan.
 OHIO: Post 33, Steubenville.
 OKLAHOMA: Post 58, Guthrie.
 OREGON: Post 8, Klamath Falls.
 PANAMA: Post 1, Balboa Heights.
 RHODE ISLAND: Post 3, Woonsocket.
 SOUTH CAROLINA: Post 130, Cayce.
 SOUTH DAKOTA: Post 24, Aberdeen.
 TENNESSEE: Post 1, Memphis.
 TEXAS: Post 77, Houston.
 UTAH: Post 134, Clearfield.
 VERMONT: Post 37, Bellows Falls.
 VIRGINIA: Post 310, Churchland.
 WASHINGTON: Post 71, Richland.
 WEST VIRGINIA: Post 1, Wheeling.
 WISCONSIN: Post 21, Kenosha.
 WYOMING: Post 6, Cheyenne.



Nat'l Membership Chmn Hiatt at the microphone with Nat'l Membership Director Geile seated on the dais. The huge billboard poster in the background is now available.

Roll Call 1965

Approximately 130 Legionnaires from the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, attended a two-day National Membership Workshop known as Roll Call 1965 at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24-25.

Authorization for the workshop grew out of a resolution adopted at the 1964 spring meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee aimed at producing a coordinated national membership plan for 1965 and succeeding years.

The first such meeting ever held, Roll Call 1965 brought together key membership specialists from local and departmental levels to discuss the problems of membership and formulate methods to: (1) increase the chartering of new posts; (2) beef up general membership; and (3) improve the image of The American Legion.

Headed by Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Committee Chmn Eugene W. Hiatt (Kans.) and Nat'l Membership Director C. W. (Pat) Geile, the busy two-day meeting generated a great deal of interest and enthusiasm as evidenced by the exchange of facts, opinions, and ideas between the local, departmental and national levels.

In addition to an outline of a recommended membership program by the National Membership and Post Activities staff, the workshop included presentations by several department representatives as they described some of the major problems of their own enrollment efforts and the methods used to overcome such obstacles.

It also served to quickly introduce to key Legionnaires the latest slide presen-

tations and membership-attracting materials now becoming available from the Nat'l Membership division.

Another first connected with the seminar was the presence of a team of management specialists from the Graduate School of Business at Indiana University. This is the first time an academic group has been asked to appear before the Legion in such a capacity.

Taking the theme "Planning As An Essential Element Of Management," the management trio, Dr. Edward J. Kuntz, Dr. Edgar G. Williams, and Professor Thomas R. Bossort, explained the terms *management* and *administration* and how the leadership of the Legion can best use them.

Because the workshop was held well in advance of the membership year, it is hoped the increased coordination and spirit engendered by this meeting will give membership workers a head start on the perennial problem and that results produced will be equal to that increased effort.

Sgt. York Is Dead

Sgt. Alvin C. York, the unlettered peace-loving mountain man who came out of the hills of Tennessee to blaze a path of glory in the Argonne Forest during WWI that would lead to the Congressional Medal of Honor and a lasting place in the hearts and minds of Americans, died September 2 at 76.

The incredible WWI hero, a member of Mark Twain Post 137 at Jamestown, Tenn., and bedridden for many years, passed away at Veterans Hospital in Nashville, Tenn., 140 miles away from his home in Pall Mall. This was the 11th

time he had been hospitalized in the last two years. In 1961 the Legion had given York a \$900 electric bed for his home.

Legionnaire York was a corporal in Company G, 328th Infantry of the 82nd Division when he went into the record book for his remarkable feat of Oct. 8, 1918, which won him the Medal of Honor.

On that date in a legendary action during the battle for the Argonne Forest, York killed 25 German soldiers and captured 132 others.

General John J. (Black Jack) Pershing called him America's number one citizen-soldier of the war.

American Education Week

The American Legion, for the 44th year, is once again co-sponsoring American Education Week, Nov. 8-14. This year's theme is "Education Pays Dividends."

Started in 1921 by The American Legion and the National Education Association, American Education Week's purpose is to interest people in the schools their children attend and for which they, as parents and citizens, pay taxes. It seeks to call attention to the importance of education in a democracy and to remind Americans that good schools are a personal responsibility.

The U.S. Office of Education and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers also became co-sponsors of the event in 1922 and 1938, respectively.

Last year, 30 million Americans visited classrooms and schools across the nation during American Education Week. These visits were sparked by combined local committees of Legion posts and other organizations.

Long association with American Education Week is strong evidence that the Legion views its participation in it as a vital phase of positive Americanism programs which are so necessary to the training of American youth.

This year, Veteran's Day will fall during the observances and Legion posts can plan programs to promote large public visitations to school open houses.

For a special packet containing materials to assist in program planning in your community, send \$2.00 to American Education Week, National Education Association, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Know Your America Week

Another week well worthy of the support of Legionnaires is Know Your America Week, Nov. 22-28, an annual nationwide series of community pro-

(Continued on page 37)

USE THIS FORM TO CHANGE YOUR GI INSURANCE BENEFICIARY

By special arrangement with the U.S. Veterans Administration you may use this page as an official form to request "Change of Beneficiary" for your veterans' government life insurance. We publish this form as a public service because it is the experience

of the Veterans Administration that many veterans have failed to keep their beneficiaries up to date. On their death the proceeds have gone to persons whom it is unlikely that the insureds wished to be their beneficiaries at the time of their death.

FOR INSTRUCTIONS SEE BACK SIDE OF THIS PAGE

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 76-R127.5

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR GI INSURANCE FORM ON REVERSE OF THIS PAGE

The Records of the Veterans Administration show that a large number of veterans having government life insurance fail to keep their beneficiary designations current. The Veterans Administration *must* pay the proceeds of the life insurance to the *designated* beneficiary. Experience suggests that in many cases the person designated is not the person the veteran wants to get his insurance.

If your beneficiary designation is not up to date, a convenient form for your use is on the reverse of this page. If your beneficiary designation already reflects your wishes, do not fill out this form. All United States Government Life Insurance (WW1) policyholders were sent a form by the Veterans Administration to fill out during 1961-1962 so most of these policyholders designations should be current.

Please read carefully the instructions for filling out the form. It may be used for either United States Government Life Insurance or National Service Life Insurance. When completed, clip it out and *mail it to the Veterans Administration office where your insurance records are kept.*

BLOCK A — Show your first name, middle initial, last name and your mailing address for insurance purposes.

BLOCK B — Complete all three spaces, showing your insurance file number (it has an "F" in front of it); the policy number on which you want the change made; and your service number (Army, Navy, etc.). A separate form must be filed for each policy on which you wish to make a change. Additional forms may be obtained from any VA office, or designations may be made on individual sheets of paper.

BLOCK C — Give the full name and address of each principal beneficiary. You may name any person or persons, firm, corporation, or other legal entity, individually or as trustee. The date and terms of a trust agreement *should not* be entered since the VA's responsibility ends with payment to the beneficiary. If you name two persons as principal beneficiaries, and you wish the surviving beneficiary to receive the share of any beneficiary who does not survive you, you should add under the two names "or to the survivor." If you name more than two sharing beneficiaries, you should add "or to the survivors or survivor." If a married woman is named give her first and middle names and her husband's last name.

BLOCK D — Show the relationship of the beneficiary to you; such as, "wife," "son," "daughter," "father," "mother," "aunt," "friend," etc.

BLOCK E — Insert the share to be paid to each beneficiary. If only one beneficiary is named, show "ALL." If you name more than one beneficiary, indicate in fractions how much you want each beneficiary to receive; such as, " $\frac{1}{2}$," " $\frac{2}{3}$," " $\frac{3}{4}$," etc., otherwise the insurance will be divided in equal shares. Be sure that fractions add up to exactly 1.

BLOCK F — Read carefully the information given below. It explains the four settlement options. You may select a different option for each beneficiary if you wish. Decide which one (s) you want and enter number "1," "2," "3," or "4," in this space. Options 3 and 4 may not be selected if the beneficiary is a firm, corporation or legal entity (including your estate), or trustee.

NSLI OPTIONS

The four options for NSLI (generally WW2 and since) are:

Option 1 — In one sum (face amount less any indebtedness).

This can only be selected by the insured.

Option 2 — In equal monthly installments, not less than 36 nor more than 240, in multiples of 12, such as 36, 48, 60, etc.

If you enter "2" in Block F, you must also show the number of months; such as "2-36," "2-48," "2-60," etc.

Otherwise, payments will be made in 36 equal monthly installments.

Option 3 — In equal monthly payments for the lifetime of your first beneficiary. A total of 120 monthly payments is guaranteed even should your first beneficiary die shortly after payments begin.

Option 4 — In equal monthly payments for the lifetime of your first beneficiary. The face amount of the policy is guaranteed to be paid.

IMPORTANT NOTES: *Note 1:* Monthly payments under Option 3 are slightly higher than under Option 4 because the amount guaranteed to be paid under Option 3 is less than under Option 4. *Note 2:* If no option is selected by you, the insurance will be payable in 36 equal monthly installments, unless the beneficiary elects to receive settlement under Option 2, 3 or 4.

USGLI OPTIONS

The four options for USGLI (generally pre-WW2) are:

Option 1 — In one sum (face amount less any indebtedness).

This can only be selected by the insured.

Option 2 — In equal monthly installments, not less than 36 or more than 240, in multiples of 12, such as 36, 48, 60, etc. If you enter "2" in Block F, you must also show the number of months; such as "2-36," "2-48," "2-60," etc. Otherwise, payments will be made in 240 equal monthly installments.

Option 3 — In equal monthly payments for the lifetime of your first beneficiary. A total of 240 monthly payments is guaranteed even should your first beneficiary die shortly after payments begin.

Option 4 — In equal monthly payments for the lifetime of your first beneficiary. A total of 120 monthly payments is guaranteed even should your first beneficiary die shortly after payments begin.

IMPORTANT NOTES: *Note 1:* Monthly installments under Option 4 are slightly higher than under Option 3 because the amount guaranteed to be paid under Option 4 is less than under Option 3. *Note 2:* If no option is selected by you, the insurance will be payable in 240 equal monthly installments unless the beneficiary elects to receive settlement under Option 2, 3 or 4.

BLOCK G — Give the name and address of the person or persons you want to receive the insurance should none of your principal beneficiaries survive you. Follow instructions for blocks C, D, E and F above.

BLOCK H — Fill in the date, and sign your first name, middle and last name. (DO NOT PRINT).

BLOCK I — Have your signature witnessed by someone other than a designated beneficiary. The witness should sign his name, give his address and fill in the date.

NSLI is National Service Life Insurance, based on service after Oct. 8, 1940.

USGLI is U.S. Government Life Insurance, based on service before Oct. 8, 1940.

PLEASE CUT THIS FORM CLEANLY ON DOTTED LINE OF REVERSE SIDE.

grams which aid in strengthening the spirit of freedom and combating communism.

It is sponsored by The All-American Conference to Combat Communism, an affiliation of more than 50 national organizations formed in 1950 to unite in one All-American organization the many groups desiring to coordinate their national activities toward fostering Americanism and combating communism. The Legion is a member organization.

For information, write to The All-American Conference to Combat Communism, 514 La Salle Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Legionnaire Legislators

There's a 60 per cent chance that you'll be writing to a fellow Legionnaire when you write your next letter urging a Congressman to vote for or against a particular bill.

Out of the 535 members composing both Houses of the 88th Congress, 319 are eligible to hold membership in The American Legion. Of the 100 Senators, 65 are eligible and 63 are members. In the House, 278 out of 435 are eligible and of them 256 are Legionnaires.

On the President's cabinet of 14, 12 are eligible, and 8 are Legion members. They are: Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Army Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony Celebrezze, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and United Nations Representative Adlai Stevenson.

The entire nine-man U.S. Supreme Court is eligible and four of the justices hold membership in the Legion. They are: Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Associate Justices Hugo Black, Tom C. Clark, and Arthur Goldberg.

President Lyndon B. Johnson holds membership in Memorial Highway Post 352, Blanco, Tex.

Of the governors of the 50 states, 29 wear the Legion button.

The USS Alabama

The 230 Legion posts and 127 Auxiliary units of The American Legion, Dept of Alabama, along with other civic groups of that state, are engaged in a massive campaign to raise \$1 million to save the battleship *USS Alabama* from being turned into scrap metal.

They wish to acquire the ship, now awaiting the metal cutter's torch at Seattle, Wash., tow it southward about 5,600 miles through the Panama Canal to Mobile, Ala., and then exhibit it as the focal point of a permanent *USS Ala-*



The USS Alabama in better days.

bama Memorial Park in Mobile Bay.

To do the work the *USS Alabama* Battleship Commission was created by the Alabama Legislature and contributions are being solicited throughout the state by all interested organizations.

The commission will dedicate a room to be known as the "Alabama American Legion and Auxiliary Room" and the names of Legionnaires who served on the *Alabama* will be placed on a scroll to be mounted in that room. If you served on her, send your name to the Legion Dept Hq at Montgomery, Ala.

Instant Picture Therapy

Legionnaire J. Earle Brown of St. Petersburg, Fla., a member of Post 60, Laurel, Md., discovered that Legionnaires who retire to Florida don't necessarily have to fade away.

As a 1,000-hour volunteer with the

Veterans Administration Voluntary Services at Bay Pines Hospital in Florida he was wheeling veterans around the grounds one day when he saw a patient exclaiming over an instant-picture.

Seizing upon the idea of taking pictures-in-a-minute of hospitalized veterans to give to their families and friends, he cleared the project through official channels and started work.

To date he has taken and presented to veterans almost 3,000 pictures at an annual cost to himself of about \$300.

The amount is deductible from his income tax, but to Brown that's unimportant. Claims he, "This is the most rewarding thing I ever did. Nobody appreciates a picture more than these fellows. Some of them have no family and others have relatives who are far away. No one ever comes to see them."

Legionnaire J. Earle Brown did.

Oratorical Champion

Seventeen-year-old David Bruce Marth, The American Legion's 1964 National High School Oratorical Champion holds the distinction of being the only individual to address both the recent Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

He spoke at each conclave on opening day and was also interviewed by nationwide press, television, and radio.



The smiling happy people waving American flags are new citizens. About 75 were naturalized recently in the House of Representatives of Congress Hall at historic Independence Square in Phila., Pa., under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia County Council of The American Legion. President George Washington took his second oath of office in the room above. The ceremonies were conducted by Federal Judge Alfred L. Luongo. Philadelphia Mayor James H. J. Tate addressed the group and the principal speaker was William M. Lennox, Naturalization Chmn, Philadelphia County Council, and also High Sheriff of that city. The new citizens were given a banquet and presented with American flags, copies of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the U.S. Flag Code.

BRIEFLY NOTED

Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon gave his verbal blessing to the American Legion's Dep't of Oregon convention resolution, aimed at curbing communist speakers in tax supported institutions, to the State Legislature. He stated, however, that his office lacked the authority to intervene in the functions of these institutions, said *The Oregon Legionnaire*. The particular man the Governor had in mind was Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of America, who was welcomed by the Univ. of Oregon and Reed College, but rebuffed by President James H. Jensen at Oregon State Univ.

New Mexico Legionnaires warmly welcomed the election of Joe E. Staley, of Santa Fe, as their new Dep't Cmdr. A few years ago he underwent a laryngectomy for cancer of the throat. He has re-educated himself to speak mechanically. Ironically, both before and after being afflicted with the throat cancer, Cmdr Staley served as Dep't Oratorical Contest Chairman.

South Dakota Representatives Ben Reifel and E. Y. Berry have protested reported plans to reduce the number of beds at the Fort Meade VA Hospital from 720 to 464 by December of 1965. Their protest is based partly on the ground that the average daily patient load has been over 600 in all except two months since December 1962.

The FBI Nat'l Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion, was recently presented by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to Sheriff William N. Baker, Lemhi County, Salmon, Idaho. Sheriff Baker was a member of the 73rd session of the FBI Nat'l Academy.

As a result of a petition by the American Legion, officials of the Howard Johnson restaurant chain have agreed to have flag poles erected at all facilities it owns on the Massachusetts Turnpike. A motorist noticed the omission of flag poles and called it to the attention of the Legion's Dep't of Massachusetts. Howard Johnson has eight restaurants on the East-West highway.

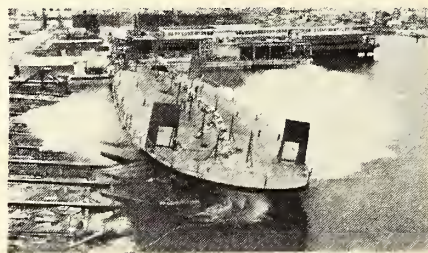
Through the efforts of the Pittsburgh Nat'l Bank and the American Legion, about 35,000 copies of an up-to-date Flag Code were placed in school classrooms in a four-county area of southwestern Pennsylvania. The Flag Code

placards include the Pledge of Allegiance. Distribution was by Legion posts. The program was started through the encouragement of Col. John H. Shenkle, of Pittsburgh, advisory Americanism chairman of the Legion in Pennsylvania. The Bank, which financed the operation, was given a Legion Dep't award "for outstanding community service."

Connecticut's teams in American Legion Baseball have doubled in the past four years—from 24 to 47. Much of the zooming interest can be credited to the efforts of Legion Dep't Baseball Director Sam Gorman, who, among other activities, promotes a yearly dinner for sports writers in Hartford, in conjunction with the Legion State Convention. This keeps the press, public, and Legionnaires all informed. In the '50's, teams were leaving the program. Now, towns are clamoring to get in. Gorman sees a possible 55 teams for 1965.

The Pioneer Baseball League for boys of 15 to 17 years of age has been formed in Miami, Fla., to offer steady play for boys who can't be sure of playing regularly on Legion teams. Charlie Skalski, Coral Gables detective and director of the South Miami Recreation Dep't, conceived the idea. Players from the new league can be brought up to a Legion team with the coach's and the player's consent. Once brought up, the player cannot be sent down.

The Staten Island Ferry, "The World's Most Famous Ferry," is getting a new boat, named the "American Legion," to help transport passengers across the five-mile strip of Upper Bay of New York Harbor from Manhattan Island to resi-



dential Staten Island. Built by Livingston Shipbuilding Co., Orange, Texas, the vessel, shown here at the recent launching, will be 294 feet long and 69 feet wide. Total passenger capacity will be about 3,500 persons. The Main Deck will have three vehicle lanes, with total capacity of about 50 cars.

Available now is the superb 16mm, 30-minute color film, the 1964 Defense Film Report, "Partners in Freedom!" It pre-

sents the outstanding achievements of the Armed Forces and our Allies in facing up to communist aggression in 1963 and maintaining our military superiority in 1964 to meet global and local challenges by foes of liberty. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara introduces his Report and is shown on missions in Europe and Asia. President Johnson, as Commander-in-Chief, outlines America's military policy and goals in his first Message to Congress. For address of Army Audio-Visual Communication Center nearest you, write to U.S. Department of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

The Veterans Administration urges everyone who writes to it to be sure to include the veteran's claim number and insurance number. Names are not enough—practically every name among the 30 million on file is duplicated, some of the common ones hundreds of thousands of times. The VA gets more than 150 million pieces of mail a year.

Fred Stiff, Jr., formerly a **Post 16, Stockton, Calif.**, Legion baseball player, and more recently a .383 hitter for San Joaquin Delta College, is now the property of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Maurice E. Druhl, of Portland, Oreg., Dep't Adjutant, promoted to colonel in the U.S. Air Force Reserve. He is the Air Force Academy liaison officer coordinator of Oregon.

David V. Addy, of Detroit, chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Child Welfare Commission, retired as City Auditor General of Detroit, after 50 years of service to that city.

DIED

William Grund, of Union City, N.J., member of the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission and former Dep't Service Officer, New Jersey (1943-1961).

John Paul Ragsdale, of Indianapolis, Ind., founder of the first Sons of The American Legion Squadron (June 1933).

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Mitchell-Brooks Post 1090, Edwardsville, Ill.; Monterey Cypress Post 694, Marina, Calif.; River Road Post 366, Destrehan, La.; and Edward M. Page Post 498, Gary, Ind.

Legion Tennis

The second annual Dep't of Kansas Legion junior tennis tournament was held recently and produced champions in four age groups—boys age 14 and under and 16 and under, and girls 14 and under and 18 and under. Play took place at the Wilson Park Courts, Arkansas City, Kansas.

Boys and girls who hold Missouri Valley ranking in the first 20 in their age divisions were not eligible to enter these competitions. "This," said Cecil A. Nolen, the tournament director, "creates more incentive for the beginners to play. A lot of enthusiasm is shown by the youngsters who have not had a chance to win any tournament. I have found that the youngsters have enjoyed this tournament more than any other. Also, the local Legion post gave a free hamburger fry for all participants, and this was a big item."

Consolation competition, for first round losers, was held in each event.

Trophies and medals were given to first, second, third, and fourth in each division, in both winner and consolation brackets. Competitors were housed at the Osage Hotel in Arkansas City. Co-directors of the tournament were Bob Kubat, Kansas' Nat'l Executive Committeeman, and Ed Gilliland.

All four of the boys finalists reside in Winfield, Kansas. In the Boys 16 and under event, the winner was Steve Snodgrass by 6-4 6-3 over Steve Goggans. Randy Bergdall won the Boys 14 over Mike Dobson, 6-1 6-4. Pam Parks defeated Terry Sparks, both of Arkansas City, 6-1 6-4 in the Girls 18 final. And Terry Sparks won her own age group's title, triumphing 6-4 6-3 in the Girls 14 over Julie Hauber, of Winfield. All four of the champions won their titles without dropping or deucing a set.

The event was sponsored by the Arkansas City Lawn Tennis Association and sanctioned by the Missouri Valley Tennis Association and the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Post 32, Winfield, sponsored the entries of Snodgrass, Bergdall, Dobson, Goggans, and Miss Hauber. **Post 18, Arkansas City**, sponsored Terry Sparks and Pam Parks.

POSTS IN ACTION

When **Post 2, Manchester, N.H.**, prepared to stage the New England Regional baseball playoffs, it named 15-year-old Jackie Thornton as honorary chairman. Jackie follows both Legion and major league baseball avidly. When Post 2's team plays, Jackie never misses a game. He sits behind that team's bench

and roots for his favorites. His father, John, is always with him to describe the plays, for Jackie has been blind all his life.

Post 12, Somerville, N.J., awarded Doctor and Mrs. Archie Bell, of Somerville, an American Legion Bronze Plaque, in recognition of their humanitarian service in the adoption of three Korean orphans, to add to their own family of five youngsters. The Post also gave a present to each of the eight children in the Bell household.

In its 15th annual Disabled Veterans Outing, **Post 98, Rockport, Mass.**, gave more than 100 patients from three veterans hospitals a full day of feasting, topped by a clambake. In addition, the townspeople donated over 100 home-made cakes to the vets.

Legionnaires and Auxiliaries of **Post 201, Cedar Vale, Kansas**, teamed up with round-the-clock, three- and four-hour shifts for six days at the hospital bedside of Legionnaire Jay Tobias, helping to care for him after he had undergone surgery. Said Mrs. Tobias: "This service was greatly appreciated and will long be remembered."

Post 324, Fords, N.J., gave an American Legion Medal of Heroism to 13-year-old August Zullo, who this summer saved the life of a three-year-old neighbor, Christian McAvoy, who had fallen into a back yard pool. August removed the unconscious child from ten feet of water and immediately started mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Members of the first aid squad called to the scene and police on duty commended the quick action of August. The physician attending

Chris said that without the speed with which artificial respiration was started, the child would never have regained consciousness. Chris was released from the hospital in a week in good shape.



Here's the new ambulance that **Post 165, Bayonne, N. J.**, recently put into service.

Post 142, Pompano Beach, Fla., won the trophy given by the Department of Florida to "the best all-around post in the state," a new award. Post Cmdr Frederick Underwood says the award was based on activities in all areas—youth work, hospital visitations, participation in the national convention parade and membership. Post 142 has 1,024 members and is Florida's fourth largest.

Post 183, Parkville, Md., in reaching an all-time high of 1,982 members this year, surpassed last year's total of 1,676 early in the year, through the efforts of its membership committee, headed by George Smith. This is the 13th consecutive year that the post has shown an increase over the previous year. It started in 1945 with a membership of 42, and has eclipsed its previous year's total in all but three years.

Post 581, Bowerston, Ohio, used its recent annual summer festival to get funds to send several boys and girls to state camps next year, to promote Little League baseball, and to pay for a new addition to the post home.

Three thousand tickets to the New England Regional American Legion Baseball play-offs hosted by **Post 2, Manchester, N.H.**, were purchased by Arthur and James Ferretti, owners of the J. Ferretti Markets in Manchester. Of this number 1,000 were children's admissions. According to Post 2's Ray Valliere, the Regional Tournament Director, the Ferretti gesture is the largest single contribution by any individual concern in the long history of American Legion Baseball tournaments in Manchester.

American Legion Life Insurance Month ending August 20, 1964

Benefits paid Jan. 1-August 20	\$ 431,160
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958	1,866,921
Insurance in force (dollars)	249,106,090
Basic units in force (number)	109,004
New applications since Jan. 1	11,597
New applications rejected	1,245
American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.	

Post 240, Martin, S. Dak., has given its second annual scholarships of \$1,000 each to a boy and a girl of Bennett County H.S. This post, with 333 members, last year spent \$17,000 on post activities, which included a rodeo, a pheasant hunt, and a home and clothing for a family hit by a tornado, and got six awards from various groups.

The Legion ambulance of **Post 278, Netcong, N.J.**, had been averaging about one call a day, recently, but none was as terrifying as the frantic call to aid a fisherman and a rookie State Trooper who had been fired on by a sniper. The squad of nine Legionnaires crawled about 100 yards to reach the trooper and, under protective fire from State Police, zigzagged their way back to safety, ducking four shots from the sniper. Troopers eventually closed in on the sniper, disarmed him, and took him to Trenton State Hospital.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

- 1st Air Service Mechanics Reg't, Co 6 (AEF)**—(Oct.) Edward Lord, 11 Otis St., Everett, Mass. 02149
- 2nd Div (Florida Branch)**—(Nov.) W. S. Bell, P.O. Box 826, Cocoa, Fla.
- 8th Div (WW1)**—(Nov.) Henry M. Buckley, 510 Bryant St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
- 11th Eng (WW1)**—(Nov.) Joseph V. Boyle, 326 York St., Jersey City, N. J. 07362
- 12th Army Gp**—(Oct.) Bertram Kalisch, Rt. 2, Box 103, Brandywine, Md. 20613

- 33rd Div (California Chapter)**—(Nov.) Leonard Bamish, 1123 S. San Gabriel Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif.
- 39th Rwy Eng (WW1)**—(Oct.) Milton R. Parish, 11630 Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60643
- 58th Coast Art'y Corps, Bat F**—(Oct.) Bernard B. Norton, 12 Seabright Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21222
- 66th Field Art'y Brigade (WW1)**—(Nov.) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland, Oreg. 97223
- 77th Div**—(Nov.) Wm. Knipe, 77th Div Assn., 28 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y. 10016
- 80th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)**—(Nov.) Frank Werner, 3525 Alton Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C.
- 90th Div**—(Nov.) C. D. Steel, 4255 E. 62nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 91st Div (WW1 & 2)**—(Oct. & Dec.) Joe Pirrone, 4506 W. 59th Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 99th Inf Bn**—(Nov.) Paul C. Hagen, 114 23rd Ave. N., Fargo, N. D.
- 107th Ambulance Co (WW1)**—(Nov.) William Rich, 200 Cranford Pl., Teaneck, N. J.
- 108th Inf, 114 Co (WW1)**—(Nov.) R. Bruce Kideney, 121 Chateau Terr., Snyder 26, N. Y.
- 113th Sanitary Train (WW1)**—(Nov.) Wm. Kendrick, 619 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky. 40202
- 116th Field Sig Bn (WW1)**—(Dec.) Wm. G. Clark, 6210 E. Greenlake Way N., Seattle, Wash. 98103
- 118th Inf, Co I (WW1)**—(Oct.) Harvey L. Burnette, P.O. Box 222, Cheraw, S. C. 29520
- 135th Ambulance Co (WW1)**—(Oct.) Norman F. Gludt, 483 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55102
- 135th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)**—(Dec.) Joe Magri, 1403 Richmond Rd., Cleveland, Ohio. 44124
- 143rd Inf, Co C (WW1)**—(Nov.) M. P. Stewart, 1475 Cartwright, Beaumont, Tex. 77701
- 314th Eng (WW1)**—(Nov.) William S. Freise, 3444 Crittenden St., St. Louis, Mo. 63118
- 319th Eng (WW1)**—(Oct.) Ken Thomson, 648 Santa Cruz Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.
- 332nd Eng Reg't (WW2)**—(Nov.) John A. Serb, Jr., 19440 Braile, Detroit, Mich. 48219
- 347th Ambulance Co**—(Oct.) William M. Bauman, 2613 Washburn, Topeka, Kans.
- 357th Inf, Supply Co (WW1)**—(Oct.) Sidney F. Dafforn, 4920 Rock Creek Ln, Mission, Kans.
- 551st AAA AW Bn**—(Oct.) George Semmens, Jr., 34 Chestnut Dr., Rochester, N. Y. 14624
- 724th T.R.O.B. (Korea)**—(Oct.) Herb Hess, 869 Edgell Rd., Glenside, Pa. 19038
- 816th Eng Aviation Bn**—(Oct.) George W. Vine, 93 Waterman Ave., Albany, N. Y. 12205

NAVY

- Grosse Ile NAS, Ash & Newport Fields**—(Nov.) Edward E. Golden, 14861 Russell St., Allen Park, Mich. 48101
- USS Briareus (AR-12, WW2)**—(Oct.) Robert H. Amos, 27 Winthrop Rd., Somerset, N. J.
- USS Saratoga (CV3)**—(Oct.) John B. Buertkens, 15621 Beach Blvd. No. 29, Westminster, Calif. 92683
- USS Shubrick (DD639)**—(Oct.) Robert J. Auburn, 678 North St., Cleveland, N. Y. 13042

AIR

- 19th Anti-Submarine Sqdn**—(Oct.) C. P. Witek, 6338 N. Le Mai Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646
- 89th Aero Sqdn**—(Oct.) Walter H. Burns, 229 General Patch N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- 367th Fighter Gp, 392nd, 393rd, 394th Fighter Sqdns**—(Nov.) Harold Chait, 356 Auburn St., Whitman, Mass.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Mort Brayer and Jack Choisser and Douglas H. Clark (all 1963), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

Ray Ballman (1964), Post 455, Costa Mesa, Calif.

Edward F. Skelley (1963), Post 66, DeKalb, Ill.

Everett R. Peters and Gardner Terry and C. R. Test (all 1964), Post 634, St. Joseph, Ill.

Clarence Chamberlain (1930) and **Hugo Sargau** (1956) and **Jess Shives** (1958) and **Alfred Bowen** (1961), Post 8, Denison, Iowa.

John W. Jordan and Leon C. Thorp and Clifford Win'ler (all 1964), Post 128, Sidney, Iowa.

Willie D. Rogers (1963), Post 146, Stuart, Iowa.

Rufus A. Nash (1963), Post 354, Gibson, La.

Harry Foster and Clifford Noyes and Reno Noyes (all 1961), Post 117, Wilton, Maine.

Nicholas P. Russo and Frank P. Vigon (both 1964), Post 22, Whitman, Mass.

Francis J. Roche and Richard M. Russell and S. S. Samolis and Joseph H. C. Sampson (all 1961), Post 27, Cambridge, Mass.

Stephen A. Koegh and Charles J. Kilpatrick and Harold R. Kneeland and Frank L. Kretschmer (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

J. Leo Sullivan (1963), Post 153, Peabody, Mass.

Frederick W. Reynolds and A. T. Rounsevell and John Silvia, Sr. (all 1964), Post 166, Fairhaven, Mass.

Myles Brown and Howard W. Griffith (both 1964), Post 220, Wareham, Mass.

Harry McCoy and Harry P. Masterson and Edward H. Stickney (all 1962), Post 274, Oscoda, Mich.

Albert E. Nordstrom (1964), Post 167, Willmar, Minn.

Albert B. Buhse and Richard F. Cogswell (both 1964), Post 440, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wayne E. Lyberger (1963), Post 575, Livonia, Mo.

Haney Lloyd Chattin and Jack G. Jernee and Bud Shiding and Roger Williams (all 1964), Post 137, Ocean City, N.J.

Franklin R. Sickle (1964), Post 164, Hacketts-town, N.J.

William Brundt and John Dorn and John F. Plummer (all 1963), Post 171, Fair Lawn, N.J.

Robert E. Godbold and Charles S. Morris (both 1964), Post 346, Neptune, N.J.

Harry Zimmerman and Howard Zimmerman (both 1964), Post 176, New Paltz, N.Y.

Warren I. Hughes and Albert C. Robillard (both 1964), Post 203, Beacon, N.Y.

Dr. Edmund P. Fowler (1964), Post 818, New York, N.Y.

George O. Pritting (1964), Post 911, Cato, N.Y.

Frank Dolan and Louis Dorfman and Otto E. Spangenberg (all 1964), Post 1179, New York, N.Y.

Alvin McKaig and William W. Ribbecke and Ryan H. Wiseman (all 1964), Post 1308, Pine Bush, N.Y.

Charles DiPiazza and Oral F. Gaylord and Lawrence F. Kelly (all 1964), Post 1640, North Collins, N.Y.

Fred W. Thacker (1956) and **Thurman H. McKenney and Dennis J. Malloy** (both 1959), Post 162, Marion, Ohio.

Clarence W. Bliss and Yaro H. Votypka (both 1964), Post 343, Euclid, Ohio.

James J. Hanket (1964), Post 505, Cleveland, Ohio.

Orville L. Garrett (1964), Post 532, Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas Jones, Sr. (1964), Post 100, Wyndmoor, Pa.

John H. Ertwine and Amos Shoup and George R. Moser and Wm. C. Lindenmuth (all 1964), Post 289, Ringtown, Pa.

James W. Powell (1964), Post 30, Dyersburg, Tenn.

James S. Beeler and Raleigh B. Davison and H. Howard Ellifrits and Mackall B. Keller (all 1962), Post 77, Strasburg, Va.

Arlindo Arrighi and C. A. Hood and William D. Mizell and William N. Perkinson (all 1964), Post 141, Richmond, Va.

Joseph B. Lum (1964), Post 28, Ephrata, Wash.

Carl Jones (1964), Post 74, Omak, Wash.

F. M. Stull (1964), Post 194, Wiley City, Wash.

Herman Teuteberg (1964), Post 71, Pewaukee, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide.

Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get form.

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission.

They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Miguel A. Soto-Puig, a lieutenant in the 760th MP Bn, Panama Canal Zone, is sought to give information which may assist a claim for service-connected illness by **Thomas Scott**.

Contact: **J. E. Dupont, Jr.**, Iberville Parish Service Officer, P.O. Box 181, Plaquemine, La.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JULY 31, 1964 ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$1,790,142.59
Receivable	193,588.13
Inventories	419,978.35
Invested Funds	866,695.82
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds	280,512.77
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,485,774.39
Real Estate	814,228.39
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	229,630.44
Deferred Charges	84,280.88
	<u>\$8,164,861.76</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 406,819.61
Funds Restricted as to use	21,990.51
Deferred Income	1,374,082.95
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds	280,512.77
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,485,774.39
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	24,185.11
Restricted Fund	23,499.13
Real Estate	814,228.39
Reserve for Rehabilitation	578,607.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	101,424.08
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	<u>1,601,944.55</u>
Unrestricted Capital	993,706.98
	<u>\$2,595,651.53</u>
	<u>\$8,164,861.76</u>

reputation as their hospitable host. It is run from Mayor Wagner's office through the U.S. Mission to the UN and is managed by Eleanor Clark French and deputy Ellen Rosen—both unpaid volunteers. Their five-member staff, supported by dozens of eager Welcome Wagon ladies with international aspirations if not experience, has done a Herculean job in educating some New Yorkers in tact and public relations. It also drops a few subtle hints to UN diplomats on some of the City's more awkward customs and laws expected to be observed by foreign guests.

Although New York's roots are deep in almost every nation of the world, easy relations with UN people have not always come as a matter of course to its citizens. Free-wheeling, matter-of-fact New Yorkers don't always hit it off on the first try with the political, cultural and racial mixture of over 3,000 UN diplomats and their families, coming from 111 corners of the world. For one thing, many of the latter have widely different customs and requirements. Others have a totally different understanding of the law, and therein lie some of the tougher problems. Like diplomats anywhere in the world, the UN delegates are completely immune to legal process. They cannot be sued.

In practice, this means that many landlords flatly refuse to rent to them, out of fear, if not experience, that they cannot collect or sue for damages if a foreign diplomat decides simply to break the lease and move out. Some apartment houses on Manhattan's fashionable upper East Side demand and get up to six months rent security. The noise and ruckus of big UN diplomatic cocktail parties are a frequent cause of complaint from the less socially exposed American neighbors. Landlords find that persuasion is the only recourse for quieting the diplomats or their fellow tenants.

A FEW YEARS BACK, there were repeated incidents in some restaurants over refusal to serve Afro-Asian delegates, but little of such discrimination is reported now. In turn, UN diplomats now pay more attention to parking regulations. In 1962, the police reported 468 parking violations by UN diplomats in one week. The number has since dropped to a few dozen. Perennial culprits are reported to their Ambassadors. When such pleas fail, which has happened in only a few instances, the guilty diplomat is declared *persona non grata* (unwelcome) and is requested to leave the country.

The UN delegates enjoy other privileges. They pay no taxes. They are exempted even from the City sales tax. The

U.S. Mission has issued special sales tax exemption certificates for them, which the bigger department stores have learned to honor.

The prohibitive cost of luxurious living in Manhattan is a shock to all who remember that in 1626 the Dutch bought the island from the Indians for \$24. Now when a UN newcomer hits town, Mayor Wagner sends him a welcoming booklet cautioning that in 1964 car insurance alone will cost him \$500.

UN diplomats also learn from the booklet that with the mandatory exception of immigration and customs officials, almost everybody, from hat-check girls to cabbies, expects a generous tip.

Although the UN has its own International School in New York, about 400 UN children attend City schools and like them. Many get scholarships; a few dozen went to American summer camps.

There are very few UN delegations which don't call on the City's UN Commission for help and advice. Cuba is the only country the State Department wants excluded from this service. The Castroites, in turn, have asked for no favors.

Rubbing shoulders with UN diplomats has become a favorite social pastime with some New York sophisticates. The consensus is that it is easier in New York than in Washington. Many New Yorkers who will never make the social register have gained access to high diplomatic society through political or racial affinity, or just through a chance business contact.

Both sides seem to benefit by discovering unsuspected human similarities and learning of the importance of relative trivialities. Being prompt, except at cocktail parties, is regarded as "very important," diplomats are told. You never bring flowers to Indonesians unless there's a death in the family, New Yorkers learn.

Not long ago, a group of diplomats' wives decided to inspect New York's House of Detention for Women. There was a last-minute transportation foul-up, so City Commissioner Anna Kross sent a couple of Black Marias (police paddy wagons)—and the distinguished foreign ladies took the ride in good grace. Once at a Harlem night court, a Soviet official asked if U.S. courts were segregated. He was told that if he waited a bit longer a white offender was likely to document the courts' integration. One UN member learned some American "not-know-how." It was the result of a request for election slogans and strategy by an African delegate who was returning home as a candidate for his country's parliament. Both he and the American politician

(Continued on page 42)

A New FREE BOOK for

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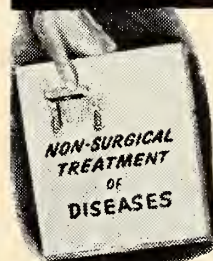
The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

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HEMORRHOIDS

Non-Surgical treatment for both Reducible Hernia and Hemorrhoids, the book explains, can usually be taken at the same time as treatment for Glandular Inflammation.

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He made it a hobby for years. Then about a year ago, an excellent opportunity to make it a profitable sideline came along.

Lew took the opportunity. Bought a lot, built a building, stocked it with tools and parts and set up in business.

The money came from U. S. Savings Bonds he's been collecting for years on Payroll Savings where he works. Each payday Lew's employers set aside a small amount from his check and put it toward the purchase of a U. S. Savings Bond. Lew never sees the money he's saving, so he hardly misses it.

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whose electioneering approach he liked lost.

UN socializing with individual New Yorkers is growing, but the massive cocktail party still predominates. Thus, the Shakespeare 400th Anniversary Committee at Stratford, Conn., recently threw a garden buffet dinner with cocktails and "Much Ado about Nothing" for no less than 1,000 UN guests. On the more prosaic side, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has placed UN wives in night courses at its High School for Fashion Trades.

New York also reaps benefits. Some time ago the wife of a high City official was seriously ill with an unusual brain disease. Doctors appealed for a special drug obtainable only in Rumania. It took two months, but it came in time and helped—without publicity.

On the lighter side, Sierra Leone recently invited delegates and a few outsiders to a UN preview of its African dance troupe at the World's Fair. It was suggested that at the Fair, in deference to New York's ban on strip tease, the topless young ladies adjust their costumes at the risk of misrepresenting that country's folklore. But on the UN's international territory, the dances at the preview were genuine and quietly appreciated.

THERE IS SURPRISINGLY little intermarriage between UN delegates and New Yorkers. Statistics on romance are not kept. Incidentally, one of the few requirements not voided by diplomatic immunity is a certificate of physical examination and a blood test for both marriage applicants.

Relations among the UN diplomats themselves range from extremely friendly and intimate, to diplomatically proper, to cool. The Soviets are not on speaking terms with the Nationalist Chinese, and the Israelis don't invite the Arabs to their *bar mizvahs*. But you can see Afro-Asian diplomats in a good-humored chat with South African Ambassador Mattys Botha, who to them is the personification of apartheid (race separation). The story is told about a junior Arab diplomat renting from a Jewish landlord. The two soon developed a father-son relationship. When the old man died, the diplomat approached the UN Commission to make certain that his new landlord maintained the same arrangement and attitude.

In UN debates, extreme accusations are delivered mostly in sad, reproachful half-whispers. Afterwards, the attacker and his victim are often seen in animated "friendly" conversation as if to ensure that there was nothing personal in such

political invectives. In any case, the days of cold war bluster, such as Khrushchev's pounding his shoe on the table, appear over. Just about the harshest remark recently made was by a Nationalist Chinese delegate who, answering severe communist charges against Formosa, said, "the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union must be kidding."

And how do UN diplomats look at New Yorkers?

An Ambassador's wife offered this friendly reaction: "You will be invited to innumerable teas, lunches, cocktail parties, weekends, garden shows, zoos,



"Oh, I believe it's a perfect diamond all right—There's not room enough for a flaw!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

dog shows and children's amusement parks, to boat races, commencements, lectures, vernissages, fashion shows and bowling. These events may not be unusual in your country, but the eagerness of the Americans to make you part of their life and their recreation is outstanding and admirable. The Americans are the only people who not only invite, but even appreciate criticism. And who are we to criticize?"

One UN diplomat's advice to his fellows was: "American home life is informal. Do not expect the same formal respect as in your official capacity. Even children call you by your first name. You will find that the wife runs the show. Do not feel insulted if she dominates the conversation.

"P. S.—Men carry women's packages and open doors for them." THE END

THE GREAT NATIONAL COIN SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 18)

serve Banks. How much went out to meet demands?

W. Just as banks deposited excess coin with us, they called on us for coin when short. They demanded roughly 30 billion coins a year. The system was in balance. We gave them their 27 billion coins back, and the 3 billion from the mints, to meet their demand for 30 billion coins a year. To be prepared for fluctuation in demand, the mints kept a year's supply on hand in inventory—3 billion coins—and the 12 Federal Reserve Banks kept several months' supply in inventory.

E. And now?

W. The whole inventory disappeared by the end of 1962. The Mint's and ours. The banks couldn't satisfy their customers and largely stopped depositing coin with us. We've lost a source of 27 billion coins a year in deposits and have only the Mint production to ration out to the banks. The mints stepped coinage up all they could, but this year it'll only come to about 4½ billion new coins, which is pretty shocking when you consider that the normal demand on us was for 30 billion coins a year.

E. When did you become aware of a trend toward a shortage of coins?

W. About four or five years ago we in the Federal Reserve System started advising the Mint that in our best judgment production should be increased. The Treasury began its efforts to do this about three years ago when it began to ask

Congress for additional appropriations to step up coin production at the mints.

E. The Federal Reserve, the Treasury and the Mint are separate entities?

W. The Federal Reserve System and the Treasury are separate entities. The Mint is part of the Treasury. The Treasury runs the Mint as a production unit, and issues all coinage. The Federal Reserve is the outlet for putting it in circulation.

E. But the Federal Reserve makes recommendations on coinage?

W. The Federal Reserve is responsible to Congress for determining how much total money the country needs, of which coinage is a part. Our recommendations also embrace paper money, and relate the issue of both coinage and paper money to bank deposits against which checks are drawn. Checks account for 90% of all payments made in the United States today. So you see, purely with respect to coins, the Treasury has the job of producing them, but the Federal Reserve has continuing contacts with banks all over the country, and can provide a good estimate of the public demand.

E. The Treasury couldn't increase mint production, even if the mints had the capacity, without appropriations from Congress to pay for the extra work?

W. Not significantly. Only to the extent that it could run a tighter crash operation within its normal budget. Without significant additional appropriations, mint production went from 3.2 billion in

1961 to 3.4 billion in 1962 and to 3.8 billion coins in 1963. This year, with a larger appropriation, the mints will make over 4.5 billion coins. In the second half of this year the production rate is up 75% over the second half of last year, largely because the Treasury now has the appropriation for working overtime at the mints.

E. The new appropriations didn't come through when requested three years ago?

W. We in the Federal Reserve thought we saw the trend and possible danger, but there wasn't an actual shortage until two years ago. The legislative process is a slow one, and Congress has been taken up with many other urgent matters. The Treasury didn't get legislative relief until this year. We now have a good, comprehensive new law, and a plan under it that should solve the whole problem. But it will take time, perhaps three years. It is during this waiting period that the coin shortage could be annoying unless voluntary public, business and banking cooperation steps up the circulation of the many, many billions of existing coins.

E. Tell us about the new law.

W. It goes beyond authorizing stepped-up production. The mints, particularly the old Philadelphia mint, have a limited maximum capacity. Denver's is more modern and has been producing the bulk of the coins. With the support of the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress, HR10532 was drafted, passed by both Houses and signed into law by the President this summer as part of the general Post Office-Treasury appropriation.

E. WHAT DOES it do?

W. This law authorizes construction of a new modern mint in Philadelphia to replace the old one there—and that'll take three years at least, I would guess. It also authorizes round-the-clock production, seven days a week, at both mints in the meantime. Furthermore, it gives the Treasury leeway to increase the present Mint capacity (a) with new production methods and (b) by jobbing out the preparation of the metals to private firms, so that the mints can concentrate chiefly on coin-stamping. It is estimated that even before the new Philadelphia mint is in operation, coin production will go to 9 billion coins a year under this program.

E. Who supported the new law, outside of Congress?

W. Many businessmen's associations, chambers of commerce (including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce), we in the Federal Reserve, the Treasury, Mr. Pratt's organization — The American Bankers Association, all testified strongly

(Continued on next page)



"Can't wait for tomorrow's championship game, eh?"

THE GREAT NATIONAL COIN SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 43)

for it. The Jewel Tea Company's mid-west chain stores had planned to issue scrip of its own for change-making before the Treasury talked it out of the idea. It told Congress that it had only proposed to print the scrip because the lack of change was hurting its business, and it supported the new law strongly. The business and banking world in general actively backed it.

E. Does the government have any other specific steps in mind to ease the situation?

W. Because it is felt that coin collectors are holding a good deal of the existing coinage out of normal circulation, it is proposed to continue to put the 1964 date on future coins for an indeterminate length of time. The more coins there are with the same date on them, the less valuable they are to collectors.

E. I have here the June 8 issue of *Numismatic News*, a tabloid newspaper for coin collectors, running to 120 pages. Most of it is advertising by coin dealers. Many of the ads are what you normally expect. They offer individual coins of some age or rarity, with very few of them newer than 1935 or 1940. But I am surprised at the number of other coin dealer ads that offer to sell or buy rolls or whole mint bags of coins of recent vintage, right down to this year.

P. Yes. *The Wall Street Journal* says that coin collectors have increased from 2 million to 10 million in five years. And there is a growing tendency for them to save current coins, singly, in twos, in sets, in rolls or in unopened mint bags.

E. The initials b.u. appear often in these ads—meaning "brilliant (or bright) uncirculated." I take that to mean that they are still in their original mint wrappings or bags. And, looking at the prices, it is plain to see why the fever to get mint coins in bulk and never circulate them has grown.

P. Just look at what some b.u. rolls or bags of a few years ago are selling for now!

E. Here's one firm that asks \$1,300 for a b.u. roll of 1933 Denver Mint pennies! It has, I think, 50 pennies in it that were brand new in 1933. Here's another ad that offers to pay any reader of *Numismatic News* \$525 for a roll of b.u. 1949 dimes from the old San Francisco Mint, if that's what "S" means after the date. That would have \$5 in dimes in it, for which someone who bought it and didn't open it in 1949 can now realize a profit of 10,400% after 15 years, by my arithmetic. Certainly banks and the Federal Reserve are rationing coin collectors today?

W. Of course. And some of the collectors raise hob with us by complaining to their Congressmen that we don't fill their orders.

E. My heart goes out to genuine collectors. But these ads suggest that this great bulk of rolls and mint bags advertised by coin dealers isn't hobby collecting. It's speculation. Here's one firm that offers b.u. coins in bulk in this language: "a substantial capital investment." They'll sell you uncirculated coins in quantity beyond your cash resources, on the layaway plan, for the stated purpose of future profit. I suppose the current

prices for b.u. coins of ten to 20 years ago lead speculators to feel that they may make 10,000% profit from today's coins by keeping them in their mint wrappings for a decade or two, so that \$100 today may reap \$10,000 or so in the 1970's.

P. And of course it's probably a pipe-dream. So many people now have the same idea that it's likely the b.u. coins of the 1960's will be a drug on the collectors' market in the future. They won't be scarce, like the 1949 San Francisco b.u. dimes, they'll be plentiful. If the bubble starts to burst it may go all the way, so many collectors and speculators will lose interest entirely and dump their coins on the collapsing market.

E. Of course the coins will still have their face value.

P. But they pay a premium for b.u.'s—even those for 1964. Look, you pay \$3.50 more than face value for a \$10 roll of b.u. 1964 Kennedy half dollars in this ad.

W. I AM CONVINCED that *most* of the present shortage is unnatural. When coin got a little tight, protective hoarding and speculation pyramided. The sales taxes, vending machines, toll roads, the piling up of coins at home without any real motive to hang on to them for self-protection, and the other real factors made a slight shortage. When the *idea* of a shortage got out, people who need coins started hanging on to them, and this really put the brakes on circulation.

E. You think that merchants have big piles of coins they are holding on to?

W. You don't need to hold on to big piles. I think few merchants have big piles of coin. They are suffering. You see, the devilry of it is that rapid circulation normally satisfies very much more of the need for coins than the mere number of coins in existence. We cited the dime that could serve as nine dimes or more a day if it moves freely. A merchant who is so short of change that he is suffering makes the situation worse by hanging on to the little he has. There are billions and billions and billions of coins outstanding in this country. There's precious little shortage of supply, there's a great shortage of movement. I think that if the *idea* of a shortage were to end, coins would move freely again and the whole crisis would end.

E. But the merchant who only has \$5 in change and needs \$40 for tomorrow—which he can't get—is in a terrible fix if he puts his \$5 in the bank, unless he knows that all the other merchants, who are also short, will do the same.

W. That's why I think the public—you and I and everyone else as consumers—are the key to turning the tide. We don't need the change we are keeping out of



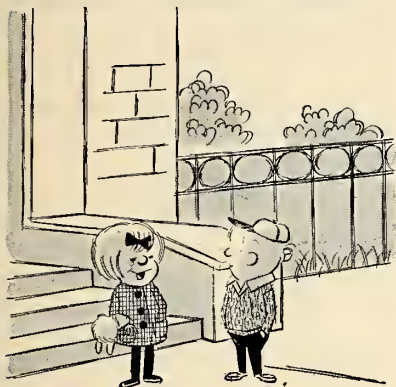
"Here she comes . . . Miss America. . . ."

circulation the way a merchant does. We can start the ball rolling, and once it rolls I think it will go all the way.

E. What can we do?

P. One—if you have any coins at home that you have simply put away—piggy bank or bureau drawer style—turn them in at your bank or use them for spending money until they're gone.

W. Two—if you have change with which to pay for a purchase, take the pains to use it instead of giving the merchant a bill. When buying anything make it a



"Sugar and spice, and everything nice, that's what little girls are made of," plus calcium propionate added to retard spoilage."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

personal policy to spend your change before breaking a bill.

E. What else?

W. For heaven's sake! Daytona Beach produced 130,000 pennies in three hours. Ann Arbor let go of \$25,000 in change in a week. If 72 million American wage earners make a conscious effort to make their change move I wouldn't ask anything else from the public, and I think it would break the back of the whole shortage.

P. (to Mr. Waage) And don't you think, Tom, that the public will cooperate?

W. They proved it in wartime. If they know the situation is serious, and are sure that nobody is kidding them, the American people are probably the most cooperative in the world.

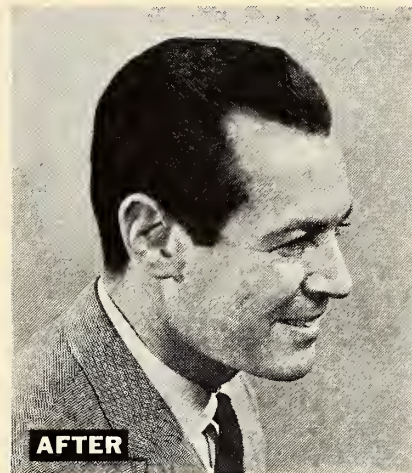
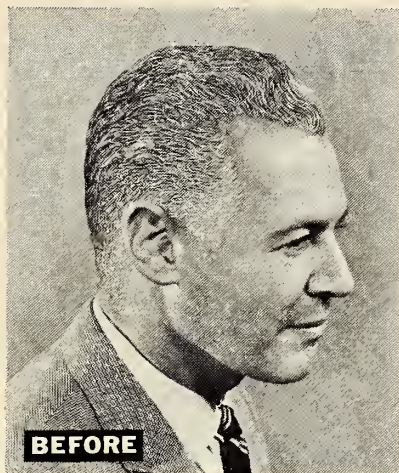
E. You don't sound as if you were kidding.

P. I'm talking for the American Bankers Association, and we aren't kidding.

W. I'm talking for the Federal Reserve Bank, which never asked the people to circulate their coins before. We aren't kidding.

THE END

Men...say goodbye to gray hair!



Amazing new hair dressing discovery covers gray in about 10 days—makes you look—feel years younger!

All over America, men are raving about "RD" — the new, easy, sure way to tone down your gray hair . . . even to completely conceal it. And, without changing your natural hair color!

You'll find that "RD's" unbelievable results are so gradual . . . so natural-looking, that no one suspects you're using anything. Day by day, you'll see a subtle improvement; until in about 10 days — your gray hair is no longer visible. Then, to keep that gray away, you continue to use "RD" — only as often as needed.

"RD" does not look artificial, does not rub off, does not streak or run — even when you wash your hair! "RD" is as easy to use as any other fine hair dressing. Just rub it in — and comb!

Already, many thousands of barbers and users enthusiastically agree . . . "RD is terrific!" "Works like magic. Not only to cover gray but also to keep hair looking healthier, more alive, younger-looking." You, too, can expect the same rewarding experience!

So men, don't let gray hair handicap you. Don't let gray hair make you look older than you are. Today — get "RD" . . . and get a "new lease on life".

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INTRODUCTORY OFFER

"RD" will soon be available in your favorite drugstore. But if you mail coupon now, you'll get by return mail generous 60 Day Tube for only \$1. We pay all taxes and postage.

**RAYMOND RESEARCH CORP.—DEPT. C
P.O. Box 619, Radio City Station—N.Y.C. 10019**

Please send me Introductory 60 Day Tube of "RD" (in plain wrapper). I enclose \$1 with coupon. You pay all postage. I must be satisfied, or I'll return tube and get back \$1.

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____
ZONE _____

Living High On The Hog

TAXPAYER'S HAYRIDE, by Julius Duschka. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$6.

On March 29, 1962, FBI agents arrested Billie Sol Estes, in Pecos, Tex., and exposed an agricultural boondoggle arising out of the government's farm subsidy program.

Billie Sol, a loyal family man, a religious person who neither smoked, drank nor cursed, and who frowned upon dancing as sinful, was accused of having milked the government's multibillion-dollar farm subsidy program through clever manipulations.

With that arrest came a searching reappraisal of just why the farm subsidy program



The fork of plenty

had been instituted, what it had accomplished and what it could and should accomplish.

Mr. Duschka's book recalls the factors which brought about farm conditions that necessitated shoring up farm incomes by means of the present-day farm subsidy program.

Since 1874, the United States has been facing the problem of agricultural overproduction. American farmers have been planting and harvesting more corn, wheat, cotton and other commodities than could be absorbed at profitable prices in domestic and foreign markets. Yet failure to recognize and do something about this overproduction has aggravated the problem for both farmers and the government.

Though there have been a number of periods of agricultural prosperity, only during war periods has the demand for farm produce been sufficient to result in higher agricultural prices. At other times, the incomes of farmers were generally low. To counteract insufficient income, farmers would increase production, seeking to make more money through the sale of more produce. This in turn resulted in more overproduction and further lowering of prices. It was to help farmers solve these income problems that the federal government, in the 30's, instituted our present-day system of farm subsidies.

Quoting figures, Mr. Duschka discusses the part of our federal budget that goes to aid agriculture and agricultural interests, cites instances of government investigations aimed at uncovering waste and inefficiency in the

programs, points out instances of favoritism in the farm program, and pinpoints Potomac confusion about our farm program.

He suggests what he feels would be a realistic farm program. It should, states Mr. Duschka, include: (1) government help to move farmers out of agriculture, by retraining them for non-farm jobs; (2) a government subsidy to farmers who would permanently retire land into a soil bank; (3) a government farm income guarantee that would absorb the difference between market prices and minimum prices needed to assure an adequate farm income; and, (4) provide a direct attack on rural poverty through efforts to bring industry to rural areas or to move farm people to areas where there are jobs.

The author believes that because Congress has so many members whose sympathies are with farm areas and their problems, any farm program that is to be adopted must be combined with rural redevelopment efforts if it is to gain the support of these ruraly oriented representatives.

■
The Supreme Court and Public Prayer, by Charles E. Rice. FORDHAM UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$5.

A dissenting opinion on the Supreme Court's June 25, 1962, decision that school prayer is unconstitutional, plus historical and fiscal facts related to that decision, by an associate professor of constitutional law.

■
Can Small Business Survive? by Senator William Proxmire. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$3.95.

A guide to what problems you will face and what help you can hope to secure if you start an independent small business.

■
Heroes And Legends Of World War I, by Arch Whitehouse. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$3.95.

A collection of famous battle stories and tales of individuals that are part of the lore of WWI.

■
None Dare Call It Treason, by John A. Stormer. LIBERTY BELL PRESS, paperback, 75¢.

An attack on the "soft-on-communism" attitude prevalent in certain areas of our national life, presented with documentation and historical background.

■
The Book of Boston, by Marjorie Drake Ross. HASTINGS HOUSE PUBLISHERS, \$4.95.

Text and photos bring to life the years 1837-1901 in Boston, the city's Victorian era, when arts, letters and architecture flourished.

■
Our Most Interesting Diseases, by Harold Burn, M.D. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, \$4.50.

Diseases that are currently among the chief causes of man's ill health are discussed by an English doctor in layman's terms.

■
Fish and Fishing. MEREDITH PRESS, \$7.95.

An easy-to-follow guide to successful, enjoyable fresh-water angling for the entire

family, lavishly illustrated with color and black and white photos and drawings.

■
Death Of The Thresher, by Norman Polmar. CHILTON BOOKS, \$3.95.

On April 10, 1963, the Thresher, the Navy's then most advanced attack nuclear submarine, was lost on a dive to her maximum operating depth. Here is the story of that ship and the commanders and men who served aboard her.

■
Your Guide To The Weather, by George L. Cantzlaar. BARNES & NOBLE, INC., \$1.50.

A handbook for amateur meteorologists on understanding and predicting the weather, with graphs and photos.

■
The Horses Of Arlington, as told to Stuart E. Brown, Jr. CHESAPEAKE BOOK CO., \$2.

A story-like report on the Army horses that participate in U.S. military ceremonials and funerals.

■
A Transaction Of Free Men, by David Hawke. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, \$5.95.

The times and men that shaped our Declaration of Independence, with particular emphasis on the lives, education and views of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

■
Golfers Gold, by Tony Lema with Gwilym S. Brown. LITTLE BROWN & CO., \$4.95.

A professional golfer tells what it's like being part of the PGA Tour and describes how it feels to be in the depths or at the height of tournament play.

■
Kodoku—Sailing Alone Across the Pacific, by Kenichi Horie. CHARLES E. TUTTLE CO., \$5.

The 94-day, 5,000-mile sailing adventure of a young Japanese, who traveled alone from Osaka, Japan, to San Francisco, Calif.

■
The Modern United States Army, by Lt. Col. Forrest K. Kleinman, AUS (ret.) and Robert S. Horowitz. D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., INC., \$5.95.

The past, present and future roles of the ground combat soldier of today's Army.

■
The Mad Doctor's Drive, as told by Ralph Nading Hill. STEPHEN GREENE PRESS, paperback, \$1.50, hardback, \$3.50.

San Francisco to New York by car in 1903 was as much an adventure as a modern-day jungle safari. Here is the story of the first transcontinental auto trip.

■
Every Serviceman's Lawyer, by Earl Snyder. THE STACKPOLE CO., \$3.95.

A useful guide to practical information on the law, how it affects you and how it can help and serve you.

■
The African Past, by Basil Davidson. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$7.95.

A perspective of Africa through the centuries, gleaned from the writings of those who lived, colonized or visited there. GSH

WHEN FDR JUGGLED THANKSGIVING

(Continued from page 23)

planned to have a Notre Dame fullback as best man hoped that the early holiday would be rescinded because he would have to be on campus for a game the next Saturday. One couple thanked the President for enabling them to be married a week earlier. Some whose wedding anniversaries or birthdays fell on November 23 wrote their thanks. The latter included an 80-year-old Corona, N.Y., woman and a ten-year-old Hicksville, N.Y., boy.

Hampden-Sydney College was happy over the change. Months earlier it had erroneously listed November 23 as Thanksgiving in its catalog. Happy also was the Defiance Sales Corp. of New York which had made the same mistake on 100,000 calendars. The World Calendar Association approved the change but still hoped for a Monday Thanksgiving. The *Milwaukee Journal* applauded the move, noting that it simply made Thanksgiving a day earlier than the previous year, and published a short story, "Me and the President," in which a young turkey raiser paid off a villainous mortgage holder thanks to the unexpected early holiday. A quick Gallup Poll showed 52% of the Democrats in favor of the change but others heavily against it.

Most, but not all, turkey raisers and retailers were enthusiastic. "If the large department stores are overcrowded during the shorter shopping period, the overflow will come to the neighborhood store," wrote a small Brooklyn retailer. "We have waited many years for a late Thanksgiving to give us an advantage over the large stores, and we are sadly disappointed."

The change created serious difficulties for hotels and organizations with long planned November conventions. They pleaded that it be rescinded or delayed a year. Publishers of calendars and diaries were frantic. Their 1939 products not only bore the old date but these publishers were in the midst of printing their 1940 items and some had already turned out several million.

When President Roosevelt, preoccupied with European events, failed to reply, a Brookline, Mass., calendar maker appealed to Mrs. Roosevelt. She gave him little comfort when she wrote on August 24: "It seems to me utterly ridiculous that one has to have on a calendar any date that one wishes to have changed. The announcement in the paper that this date has been changed should be sufficient to correct anything which may be on a calendar. This controversy seems to me to show very little adaptability on our part in the way of readjustment to even small things."

To enable the calendar makers to get back to work, President Roosevelt announced that the 1940 Thanksgiving would also be advanced one week to Thursday, November 21. He did so on August 30, 1939, while letters still were pouring in about the 1939 date. These swamped the White House staff and only a few received even Secy. Louis Howe's all-purpose acknowledgment: "The President has received your letter. Your courtesy in sending your point of view is very much appreciated."

The effect on football schedules was not as serious as expected. Where necessary, Thanksgiving games were shifted to Saturday. Two Northwestern University students who bought season tickets to the home games sent President Roosevelt a bill when one was cancelled. "We figured as you are responsible for the loss," they wrote, "you owe us each \$2.50."

SHARPEST CRITICISM came from people who differed with the President as to the sacredness of the Thanksgiving tradition. "Why commercialize Christianity?" asked a Louisiana woman. "Why not try to Christianize commerce?" An Oklahoma man suggested, "Just command the sun to rise in the west and set in the east, and then you will have your name in history." A Darby, Pa., man wrote, "You can no more change my day of Thanksgiving than you can change the shape of the moon." Conservative columnists, like Hugh S. Johnson and Mark Sullivan, pointed out that Christmas might be moved closer to New Year's with the same arguments. Alfred M. Landon, the 1936 Republican nominee, termed it another illustration of the confusion that Roosevelt's impulsiveness caused and said the change had been announced to "an unprepared country with the omnipotence of a Hitler."

What Attorney General Murphy had warned against occurred. The Republican Governor of Ohio agreed to the early date but most of the other Republican governors, including all in New England, stuck to the later one. So did the Democratic Governor of North Carolina and a few others. Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia officially celebrated November 23. Twenty-one others celebrated November 30. Turkey-raising, football-playing Texas marked both days. Because Denver and Kenosha officials differed with their Governors, there were also double holidays in parts of Colorado and Wisconsin.

The *New Yorker* published and sent to President Roosevelt two cartoons. One by Richard Decker showed a meat market placarded: "Support the Presi-

(Continued on page 48)

**3 EASY STEPS
TO BORROW UP
TO \$1,000 BY MAIL
PLUS**

a Permanent "Cash Account"

you can draw on anytime YOU like ...

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300	14.33
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700	32.10
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1. Send in Coupon
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3. Cash the Check

Yes, just 3 simple steps to get the \$100 to \$1,000 cash that is waiting for you, but that's not all! Your confidential Loan-By-Mail will automatically establish for you a *Permanent Cash Account* you can draw on whenever you need money for any purpose! Repay loan in small monthly installments. No co-makers. Everything private. Also, Credit Life Insurance is available, at nominal cost, which will pay the balance of your loan in case of death. Clean up your bills now and also have established permanent credit, money that's yours to command whenever you like! No matter where you live, rush coupon. Loan Order Blank and Permanent Cash Account offer mailed free in plain envelope. No obligation.

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Dept. 10-092, - Omaha, Nebraska 68102

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Address _____
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Get this **NEW FREE BOOK**

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The book explains that, although many people have not heard of, or have been misinformed about the non-surgical treatment, it has a long history of use and is recognized by authorities today.

Many men and women from all over the country have taken the NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT and have reported it has proven effective.

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Dept. E 1140

Excelsior Springs, Mo.

WHEN FDR JUGGLED THANKSGIVING

(Continued from page 47)

dent! Honor Your Forefathers! Observe *Both* Thanksgivings!" One by Peter Arno showed a formally dressed man refusing turkey at dinner and was captioned: "Bring Mr. Rogers some bacon and eggs, Bassett. He's not celebrating till next week." Secretary Early reported the President "delighted" with the cartoons. And at the New England Council, which met as scheduled on November 23, the Governor of Maine pulled a can of sardines from his pocket and ate them.

President Roosevelt received a variety of messages as he celebrated his own Thanksgiving on the 23rd at Warm Springs, Ga. A Johnson City, N.Y., man telegraphed that he was the father of the first baby girl born there that day. "We are thankful that in this country," wired George Jessel, the actor, "though the day for Thanksgiving may be changed the reasons remain the same." From South Carolina, James Byrnes messaged, "This is Democratic Thanksgiving Day. Republicans will eat at the second table next Thursday." But from a woman in Weymouth, Mass., came this message, "I hope you are enjoying the joke of changing Thanksgiving to Franksgiving. You have made a mockery of one of our most holy days." Because of the controversy, a mountain area near Wing, N.C.—that never previously had observed Thanksgiving, and where it had never even been a school holiday — observed the later date.

Did advancing the date help retailers? There was some evidence that it did. While retail sales were up as much as 12% in some other Federal Reserve Districts, in New England where the later date was rigidly observed they were up only 2%. A New York electric appliance dealer wrote that the early holiday had been of "tremendous benefit" to his concern. Leary, the Gary, Ind., laundryman, and others also reported better business. On the available evidence, 31 states went along with the President in 1940 in observing November 21 as Thanksgiving. And, to help the calendar makers, President Roosevelt made November 20 his 1941 Thanksgiving date many months before the arrival of the 1940 holiday.

A secretary's memorandum to Bill Hassett of the White House staff on November 30, 1940, said: "Mr. Early told me to tell you and all the others that as long as the President is in the White House, Thanksgiving will be kept a week in advance." But many, including some of President Roosevelt's friends, began to have doubts about the possible benefits. Retail sales were better but war orders and defense work were improving business generally. Frank L. Andrews, president of the Hotel Association of

New York City, reported hotel business seriously declining because of the lengthening of the Thanksgiving-Christmas span, a slow period in hotels, and the disparity in dates. Mothers reported the situation dividing families never before separated at Thanksgiving.

"The possible inconveniences to business of a late Thanksgiving," wrote a Boston man, "are as nothing to the present general inconveniences, the family separations, and the disruption of our national spiritual life." On the last day of the year, white-haired Sen. Morris Shepard forwarded to the White House a



"You don't eat them. Just spill them on the floor three times a day and pick them up one at a time."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Austin, Tex., asking a return to the traditional date. The resolution declared that the change "has not been of benefit to business" and "has almost totally destroyed the spiritual significance of Thanksgiving."

Ten days later the President asked Wayne Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, "to make a very quiet, secret, confidential survey—to check with Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York—to determine whether it was worthwhile commercially to continue the early date or return to the old." A few days later, a poll of Pennsylvania retailers showed 90% in favor of a uniform date, regardless of whether it was the fourth Thursday or the last Thursday in the month. On February 4, 1941, Undersecretary Taylor reported businessmen "practically unanimous in wanting a uniform date."

Mayor LaGuardia checked 203 New York City stores and found that some big ones liked the early date but most small ones did not, and many found their customers delaying Christmas shopping until December regardless of the date of Thanksgiving. LaGuardia had Mayors of 22 other cities check their stores. "I am forced to conclude from the evidence adduced," he wrote the President on May 6, "that the early Thanksgiving has not yet proved worthwhile. Personally, I would be glad to see it tried again but I am obliged to say that there is a great deal of feeling against the change, much of it sentimental."

While he would keep, because of his commitment to the calendar printers, the early holiday in 1941, President Roosevelt announced on May 20 that the "experiment" had not worked out and that in 1942 he would return to the traditional date. He termed advancing it the "only mistake" of his administration up to that time.

To avoid a repetition of the imbroglio, Congressmen introduced several bills. One, making Thanksgiving "the last Thursday," offered by Rep. Earl C. Michener, a Republican and a Spanish-American War Veteran from Adrian, Mich., became a House Joint Resolution. Passed by the House in August, it reached the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in October. There, however, the Democratic majority changed "last Thursday" to "fourth Thursday," the same day in most years. This decision prevented the holiday from ever again falling on the 29th or 30th.

Two days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, when everybody had more serious problems to think about, the Senate passed the revised bill. The House passed it on December 19, on motion of the late Estes Kefauver, and President Roosevelt signed it a week later.

A trickle of suggestions about Thanksgiving still flows to the White House. Some people would like all holidays on Mondays. Some would like to have the proclamation include a warning to drive safely or a request to display the flag. But for nearly all Americans, Thanksgiving today is a very satisfactory holiday. It can be as early as November 22 and never later than November 28. Thursday and Sunday are far enough apart for the devout to go to church on both days. With the shortening of the work week, many who begged for a two- or three-day holiday now have a four-day break. It is a "boon for sports lovers." With the development of night and professional contests, football addicts can see as many as four football games over the long weekend. These days, Thanksgiving is, by law, the fourth Thursday in November. THE END

PERSONAL

New Houseware Gadgetry.
Economics for Anyone.
Rhubarb Over Polish.

Housewares dealers are getting set for a real boom this Christmas in three gift lines, one of which could be in short supply before all's said and done:

Electric Slicing Knives top the list and may be a virtual sellout. About ten manufacturers now are making the motor-driven carvers, priced from around \$22 to \$40 for a cordless job by GE. Not only is the public expected to grab up the fancy slicers as fast as they are produced, but a blade shortage additionally will put the squeeze on stocks. Only a handful of makers is capable of turning out the fine edges, and moreover it's a slow process (upwards of four weeks per pair of blades).

Non-Stick Cookware is expected to get a new shot in the arm now that most major makers have adopted Du Pont's Teflon coating. An important angle about Teflon is that Du Pont supervises the coating job to guard against shoddy manufacture and the possibility of peeling. Guesses are that, as a result of better quality, almost half of all griddle and frying pan sales are moving into the non-stick class.

Electric Clocks—both wall and table—are winning renewed interest because they, too, are losing their cords and becoming battery powered. Prices now start at less than \$10, and the range of models is wide. In prospect for the near future: battery-driven alarm clocks.

★ ★ ★

A \$2.5 million project to make economics—often called the “dismal science”—more intelligible to future citizens is just getting started in a dozen school systems (eventually 30 will participate). Behind it is the Joint Council on Economic Education, an independent, non-profit group, supported by industry, labor, and research organizations.

The idea is to catch kids as early as the first grade and show them how societies utilize and distribute the fruits of their manpower and resources. The first step is to demonstrate how a family manages its affairs, then a community, then a nation—and so on with increasing complexity. Alongside the classroom program will be efforts to upgrade and update economic teachers, develop new teaching materials, and devise better curricula.

Incidentally, if you want to shine up your own economic education, the U.S. Department of Commerce has a compact little booklet that will give you a good start (“Do You Know Your Economic ABC's?”; 20¢; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington 25, D.C.)

★ ★ ★

Just as you might suspect, those new synthetic shoes made of Corfam have stirred up a fuss among shoe-polish manufacturers. Originally, the Corfam people said the shoes didn't need polishing. When this created a mild explosion from Esquire Shoe Care Products, Corfam changed its tune to say that polish would add luster (which apparently is true). So everybody now is happy.

Something similar happened about a year ago when an argument developed over the need for waxing and polishing new cars. By now the debate is pretty well forgotten because car owners proudly polish their cars anyhow. As a matter of fact, new auto polishes keep coming on the market as fast as ever. Latest: a semi-solid that acts like a liquid when you apply it with a little pressure (Johnson's “Kit,” priced at around \$1.70).

★ ★ ★

So-called “counterfeit” lumber is turning up again in several Eastern markets. Here's what happens: A lumber dealer or distributor relabels lumber with a phoney stamp of his own, thus converting, say, a grade marked “utility” by the mill into “construction.” It's pretty hard for the average buyer to spot the mislabeling. Lumber experts meantime say: 1) “counterfeiting,” while annoying, isn't so prevalent that it's scary, and 2) the worst mistake of all is buying lumber with no grade marked on it whatsoever.

Incidentally, remember that when you buy 2x4s, you actually buy lumber planed to 1½x3½ in. regardless of moisture content. There's a move afoot now to change these specifications slightly to allow for shrinkage in green lumber, but it may be a year or more before anything happens.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

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MAN'S ENEMY THE RAT, TODAY

(Continued from page 25)

tomed to ordinary noises and often is active close to people, domestic animals or machines. A rat can jump two feet high and dig two feet into the ground.

The long whiskers on the snout serve the sense of touch. The brown rat runs close beside a wall where these sensory hairs touch to give the animal information about its surroundings. The brown rat is most active at night but may go about in quiet, undisturbed places during the day.

The common rat nests wherever safety can be found close enough to food and water. In buildings, the rat uses double walls, the space between floors and ceilings, closed-in spaces around counters, or any place hidden from view that enemies cannot reach. The more rubbish that is piled around, the more objects that are stacked in corners or closets, the greater the number of hiding and nesting places. The home range generally is no larger than necessary to provide the necessities of life. Observations in Baltimore, for example, showed Norway rats seldom ranging more than 100 to 150 feet from their nests.

Unseen city rat-burrows sometimes consist of a maze of tunnels under whole blocks. In suburbia, rats like the harborage of ivy, myrtle, flower beds and heavily mulched shrubs. Besides the fruit of the garbage grinders, rats find supplementary pickings in charcoal barbecue stoves, bird feeders, meat bones and foods neglected by pampered pets. The recent invasion of upper-income areas has resulted in rodent problems in dis-

tricts previously considered rat-free.

From civilization's dawn the rat has harassed man and the rat problem continues in 1964. Rats have killed some few people by direct attack. But because the rat flea transmits bubonic plague, rats have indirectly wiped out more human lives than all the wars of history, to rank as the most destructive of all pests. Unlike most animals, the rat never cleans itself. It thrives in filth and transmits over 35 known diseases to man and his animals, not to mention carrying 18 different kinds of lice, fleas, ticks and mites. No other animal lives with less justification from the human point of view—in short, nothing good for humanity can be said about the wild brown rat.

Yet, more than any other species of wild animal, the rat depends on man. The two never separate. Today only a few isolated localities in the United States remain rat-free. Nearly everyone is, therefore, subject to their onslaughts. In view of this, how goes man's war on his age-old enemy today?

Discovery of anticoagulant drugs ranks as the biggest boon to rat elimination in recent years. These drugs, such as diphacin, fumarin, pival and warfarin, reduce or prevent blood clotting and result in fatal internal bleeding. When mixed with grain or cereal-type bait, this poison attracts rats. Anticoagulants don't kill by a single dose, but must be fed upon several times over a period of days. This produces a cumulative effect which ultimately kills. The amount of poison in one dose of the bait is low, so acci-

dental feeding on it by children, pets or livestock rarely causes harm. Anticoagulant baits are thus effective and fairly safe.

A new chemical discovery called RATICATE holds great promise. Developed and tested at Tavolek Laboratories of Fort Washington, Pa., it went on the market in September. RATICATE's action differs from other raticides and kills after a single feeding, usually within 15 minutes to four hours after ingestion. Despite its lethal effect on rats, it produces no deaths in domestic pets and farm animals.

Anticoagulant baits are being used by cities with large-scale rat-exterminating programs—programs like those recently inaugurated in Atlanta, Kansas City, St. Louis and New York.

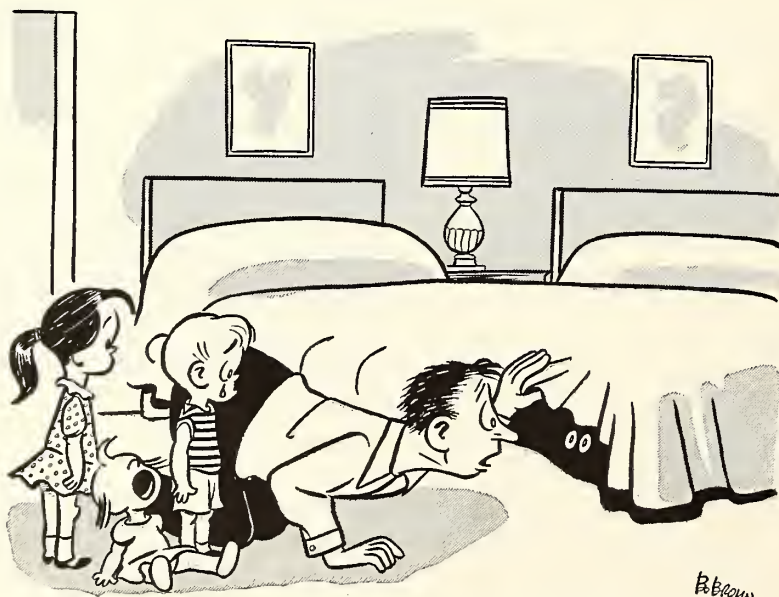
Though you may not be aware of it, your city probably maintains a constant alert against rat-borne diseases. New Orleans carries on a year-round typhus control program. Trapped rats are bled to determine whether they are disease carriers. They are then combed and any ectoparasites identified. If these procedures reveal anything alarming, the Bureau of Pest Control steps up its year-round war on rats.

WATERFRONT AREAS today remain a favorite rat habitat. Consequently, port cities frequently experience heavy infestations. New Orleans has pretty well whipped the problem by stressing preventive measures, such as "building rats out," storing foodstuffs above the floor, installing rat guards on power and telephone wires, and abolishing "rat harbors."

Until five years ago Port Houston, Tex., literally crawled with rats. Port employees often feared to leave their offices after dark because rats ran rampant over the grounds and parking lots. This invasion came about because of spillage of grain and other edible products from trucks and railroad cars, and because the port offered excellent housing facilities for the rodents. A mountain of scrap iron, six or seven stories high, by itself accommodated hundreds of the pests.

To combat this appalling situation, Port Houston, like many other harbors and airports, called in a professional pest control expert—in this case the Big State Exterminating Company. "Those rats were numerous, vicious and smart," says Bill Spitz, President of Big State. "There was one instance where they literally ate a cat."

This occurred in a warehouse filled with sacks of grain. A cat chased a pack of rats through a pile of sacks. Eventually the tabby became wedged in tightly.



"I know you wanted to get away from it all for a while, dear, but the kids are getting hungry."

Then the rats attacked from behind and devoured it alive.

According to Spitz, controlling rats is not as difficult as it is painstaking and continuous. "If you deny them food, water and harborage, they can be eliminated." Spitz and his crews planted anticoagulant rodenticides from the perimeter into the port and disposed of piles of scrap metal and lumber and other conditions that offered harborage. Rats died by the thousands.

"In just one shed," Spitz says, "the rat kill was so large that the men couldn't work because of the overpowering odor. We had to deodorize the shed." A deodorizer is necessary when poisoned rats



"Some women phoned you while you were at your Home Making Club. I wrote the numbers there in the dust."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

are inside the walls and almost impossible to find.

Today Port Houston's rat problem has been brought under control, but Spitz and his crew continue to maintain constant vigilance. Without regular preventive control measures the port could become reinfested within six months.

Airports, too, maintain constant vigilance—mostly through professional rat-exterminating experts. At Boston's Logan International Airport, for example, fumigators and exterminators visit the terminal at least twice a month. Rubbish and garbage are collected daily. Rat control depends 60% to 70% upon regular sanitary control.

Several years back a tricky rat grounded a 44-passenger airliner at Chicago's Midway Airport for several days. The rodent, dubbed Rudolph by United Air Lines employees, evaded all efforts to flush him out of the plane's fuselage. Doubtless he could have been poisoned, but that might have meant disassembling the plane to find the carcass.

Ultimately Rudolph was trapped and the Chicago Board of Health launched an immediate investigation to see if it could discover from where he came. The Board planned to drop the whole matter if Rudolph turned out to be a local rat. But if he should be an out-of-town rat he could theoretically bring in some disease. Rudolph cost the city and the airline a considerable chunk of cash.

RATS POSSESS VORACIOUS appetites, eating about 50 pounds of food apiece each year. Besides human food-stuffs, they gorge themselves on just about everything, including paint, shoe leather, and soap. Enterprising rat colonies have cut into the bellies of swine, dug turnips from the ground, even feasted on the oil-rich toenails of sleeping elephants. They have a lust for blood. During the Hungarian uprising, rats scaled hospital walls and drank the blood of the wounded.

Rats gnaw many substances to keep their incisor teeth sharp and worn down. These teeth grow about five inches a year. One of the strangest items which rats gnaw is the insulation on electric wires and cables. A recent survey of 39 cities showed that 530 fires had been ignited this way. In addition, estimates indicate that 25% of fires of undetermined origin may have been ignited by rats.

The rat's predilection to gnaw underground electric cables brings a barrel of headaches. Sometimes the pests electrocute themselves by chewing down to the bare cable. Consequently, the tunnels beneath some of the swankiest avenues sometimes reek of fried rat for days. Occasionally pedestrians catch a whiff of the foul odor.

Charles E. Hoppin of New York's Con Edison Co. told this writer that his company attributed 18 cable failures to rats gnawing on the cable sheath in 1963. Through April of this year there had been nine additional cases. It cost about \$30,000 to replace the damaged cable in those 27 instances. To date, no lasting solution has been developed for this continuing problem.

Con Edison, however, recently solved one rat-caused problem, thanks to an employee's suggestion. Work crews frequently had been harassed by marauding rats when they worked in manholes and other places. The suggestion was to spray these areas with scents repugnant to rodents. At first the odor of a ferret, a rat's natural enemy, was used. Now, however, just a whiff of synthetic skunk odor keeps rats at a distance. Work crews carry spray guns loaded with the concoction and spray it in rat-infested areas. The men then safely proceed with their work.

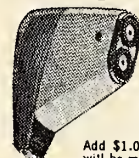
Today many public buildings, restau-
(Continued on page 54)

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MAN'S ENEMY THE RAT, TODAY

(Continued from page 53)

rants, markets, factories, warehouses, meat-packing plants and consumer food plants are rat protected by professional control experts. No food industry can afford a rat problem. Even if it could, the preventive measures required by federal and state inspection services would keep the problem minimal. Modern type construction, too, makes it almost impossible for rats to ravage many food-packing plants.

But stockyard operators face a mammoth rat control problem. The rodents find stockyards especially attractive because of vast amounts of available food and many harborages such as sewers. According to Luther J. Thompson, vice president and general manager of the Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha, "Rats can be controlled but it is hard work and costs a lot of money."

IN 1964, RATS CONTINUE to overrun farms. They gobble millions of tons of grain annually—and pollute about ten times more. They destroy thousands of baby chicks. They attack broilers and even adult hens. They have seriously injured baby pigs, lambs, and calves. The diseases rats carry endanger the health of the farmer and his livestock. Leptospirosis, spread by rats, has little respect for a \$10,000 bull, a fine dairy cow or a calf. It has been estimated that each rat on a farm takes \$22 from the farmer's pocket.

Jerry H. Young, Extension Entomologist at Oklahoma State University, says, "Generally speaking, rat control on a large farm storing lots of grain exceeds

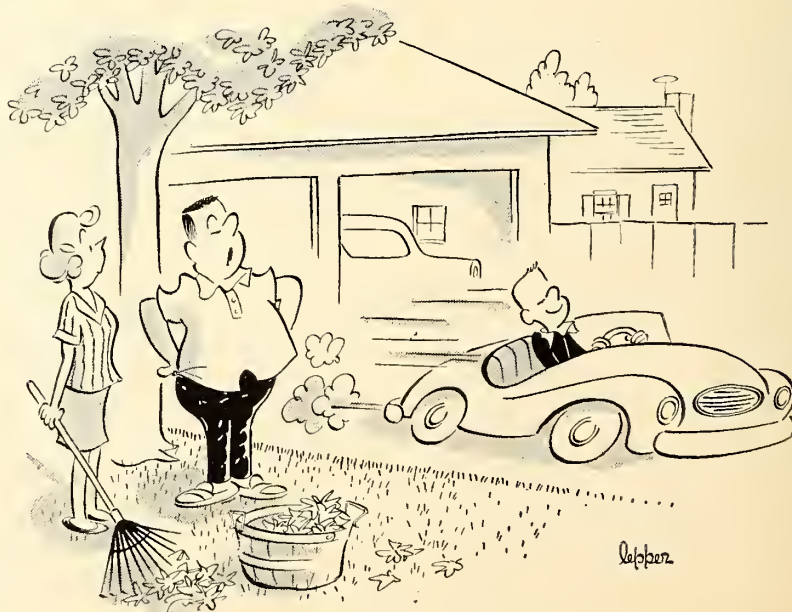
the technical capabilities of most farmers or other non-trained personnel. The only realistic way to control these rats is to hire a trained exterminator. Even some small farmers now hire these experts. The main problem is the lack of trained personnel in many of our more sparsely settled areas."

The most discouraging fact about rat control is their breeding rate, which makes rabbits seem barren. Rats reproduce the year round and young females produce when only three months old. With a gestation period of 21 days, a mother rat bears a litter of from six to 19 young anywhere from four to ten times a year. A rat colony potentially could increase at the rate of 6.1% a day!

Although most health departments and everyone else agree that rats should be eliminated, they frequently have neither the funds nor personnel required for effective control. William F. Rapp, Entomologist at Nebraska's Department of Health says, "It is my experience and feeling that the rat problem today is far more serious than in the early 1950's."

Entomologist D. F. Ashton of the North Carolina State Board of Health says that probably his state has one rat for each person or about 4½ million of the pests. Prof. Harold Gunderson believes rats are kept under control on about 30% of Iowa's farms and in some 15% of the cities. "On other farms and towns," he says, "control is done by periodic baiting. In my opinion, this periodic or haphazard program is not effective control."

One factor generally overlooked in attempting to control rats is that as the human population expands and cities grow, the balance of nature is upset. Civ-



"Seems like only yesterday he was learning to walk.
Tell me, did he ever make it?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ilization destroys habitats for wild animals and so decreases the number of hawks, skunks, foxes, snakes and other rodent enemies—but it does not hinder the rat. Rather it favors the rat's continued existence by providing more ideal conditions for him.

JUST HOW MANY RATS the United States supports seems to be a moot point. Some experts believe the number equals or exceeds the human population. Professor Gunderson believes that that might have been true 25 years ago, but feels confident that in 1964 the total human population in the country is about twice the number of rats. "However," he says, "this means that all our efforts have just about held the rat population even with that of 25 years ago."

Walter W. Dykstra of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service places



the country's rat population at about 100 million. While enormous numbers of them are trapped and poisoned, Mr. Dykstra says that 40 rats are born every second—or 3,456,000 a day!

A rat-free society seems almost impossible. "I do not believe we will ever eradicate rats, at least in the foreseeable future," says Gunderson. "They are cunning, adaptable, prolific and omnivorous. So we must continue to fight them."

The rat continues his depredations, spreading death and disease, biting about 35,000 Americans annually, and bringing destruction and waste in his wake.

It is safe to predict that rats will still be exacting a dreadful toll in 1974, in 1984, in 2,000 A. D., perhaps ad infinitum. If there's a clever way to wipe them out entirely, man, who is so smart that he's now planning to go to the moon, has not come up with it in recorded history. NASA, the space agency, reports that rats are no particular problem around the launching pads at Cape Kennedy. But if rats keep going wherever man goes we may need rat traps on the moon if we don't watch out. **THE END**

How I Made \$1,000,000 In Mail Order

by E. Joseph Cossman

Would you like to make \$1000 a day—day after day—in your own mail order business? Starting at home week-ends, without giving up your regular job? Would you like to see cash, checks and money orders come pouring into your home, sometimes as much as \$5000 in a single day?

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My book helps you to do everything from finding a product and picking a brand name for it . . . to writing the short, simple ads that sell it. You get samples of 35 super-successful mail order ads that each sold at least a million of each product.

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You'll see how easy it is to organize your own mail order company. How to license and register your company. How to get a box number. How to keep records. How to handle your simple tax problems. There's nothing to it when you know the ropes, and this book shows you the ropes.

Best of all, the book shows you how to branch out—how to go from one successful product to a whole line of big sellers. How to take in the cash from product after product, idea after idea, money-maker after money-maker.

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Editor's Note: Joe Cossman, President of E. Joseph Cossman and Company, is one of the most successful men in the mail order world. He has pushed a small string of products to gigantic sales, by means of a simple system of his own devising. He spells out his system in the book. In the last six years alone his mail order products have sold over four million dollars worth of business! Today he continues to break into new fields . . . is selling his products by mail to brand-new customers all over the world.

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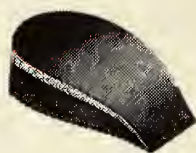
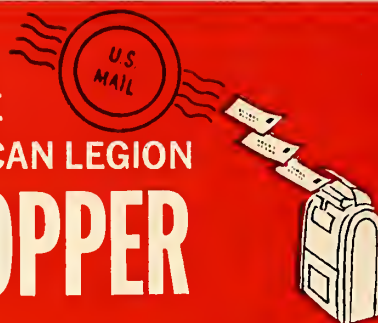
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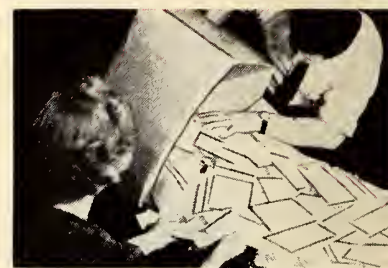


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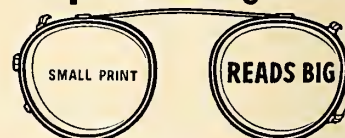
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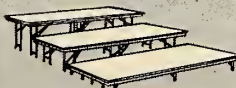
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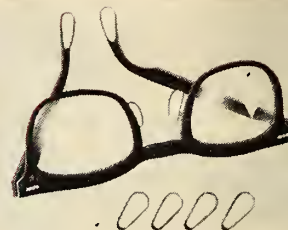


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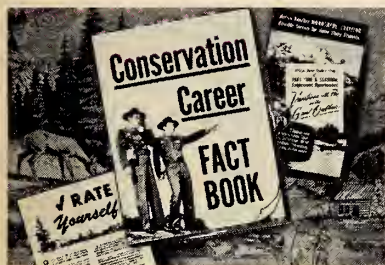
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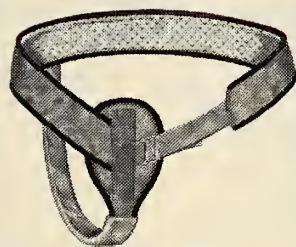
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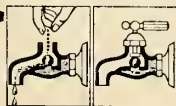
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"You the rancher who had the fire that wiped out 2025 cows?" inquired the editor.

"Yeth" answered the rancher.

Turning back to the story, the editor changed the copy to read: "*two sows and twenty-five cows.*"

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The daughter of a woman who ran a boarding house was beginning to fall in love with a young man rooming there.

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"But, mother," replied the girl, "he swears he's single."

"I don't care," said the mother. "He acts married. Every time he pays me, he turns his back when he opens his wallet!"

DAN BENNETT

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The girl wanted to be a cheerleader so she enrolled in a cheerleading school.

The first course she signed up for was Rah Rah Rah 101. But her first day in class, the teacher spent the entire hour lecturing on Sis Boom Bah.

The girl raised her hand and asked, "Sir, why are you lecturing on Sis Boom Bah? Isn't this Rah Rah Rah 101?"

"No," said the teacher, "that's a course of a different holler."

PHILIP THOMAS

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Sportsman, admiring the winner: "Say, jockey, you sure upset the race—how did your horse come to win?"

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And behaved very well.

So there's no more to tell
For this limerick's perfectly proper.

DIRCK POORE

DOCTORATE

A psychiatrist is one who tries to find out what's kooking.

H. E. MARTZ

GATHER WE ROSEBUDS

Wise are we to reflect
On a fact we cannot blink:
Sooner than we expect
It is later than we think!

MAY RICHSTONE

UNIVERSAL AILMENT

An epidemic among middle-aged women:
fallen archness.

GEORGE MITRISIN

THE USUAL CHANNELS

If your tastes and your cash have a
gap in between,

Which you're trying to borrow your
way through,

Blow your nose, mister, and see that
it's clean.

For that's what you're going to
pay through.

HERBERT WARFEL

UNTRANSPORTED

A car-crazy lad is one who feels he's not
ahead as long as he's afoot.

S. S. BIDDLE

LEAPS AND BOUNDS

One makes adjustments to survive;
Obstructing progress doesn't pay.

So if your wife should want to drive,
Do not stand in her way.

SUZANNE DOUGLASS



"... We goofed ... It's delicious!"



Pour The Sure One

Better whiskey
has to make better drinks.

Neat, on-the-rocks,
or with mixers—
7 Crown is America's
first choice by far.
It never lets you down.




Say Seagram's and be Sure

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS COMPANY, N.Y.C. BLENDED WHISKEY. 86 PROOF. 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.



Flavor that goes with fun...



Modern filter here ▶  ◀ Filter-Blend up front

Winston is the filter cigarette with flavor...the best flavor in filter smoking.
Change to Winston... America's largest-selling filter cigarette, by far!

Winston tastes good...like a cigarette should!